

THE *Country* GUIDE

In this issue . . .

- Feeder Cattle Co-ops
- Where Strip Crops Began
- Rural Rhymes

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

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MARCH 1960 — 15¢



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THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

● **THE BEST THERE ARE.** Each year the provincial departments of agriculture prepare their variety recommendations for field crops. You'll find the 1960 recommendations on pages 38, 39, 42, 47 and 48 of this issue.



● **U.S. AGRICULTURE** is analyzed and explained for Canadian farmers by Ezra Taft Benson, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, on page 18.

A FARM HOME with city comforts was built by Ingibjorg and Murray McKillop of Dauphin, Man., from a design they found in The Country Guide. Look for their story on page 71.

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COVER: A farewell to winter. Soon it will be gone without a trace, until someday someone will say: "Remember that winter of 1959-60?" and for a moment the good and the bad of it will be felt again.
—Louise Price Bell photo.

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Editorials

All That Glitters Is Not Gold

WHAT is the state of the Canadian economy as we pass into the decade of the sixties?

Certainly from many outward appearances, Canada is in a reasonably sound position and developing rapidly. Our bountiful natural resources are being harnessed and utilized. Great new buildings and industries are changing the skylines of our cities and towns and the landscape of our countryside. Broad new highways stretch from sea to sea, and up and down the land. Manufacturing and service industries, particularly, are expanding by leaps and bounds. Canada holds fourth place among the trading nations of the world. More people are employed in our country than ever before. Our standard of living ranks second in all the world, being exceeded only by that of the United States.

Indeed, many would say that such a state of affairs for a country of 18 million people, in a world of 3 billion people, is a remarkable achievement, and that we live in a relative Utopia.

And while it is true that we have much to be thankful for, it was a mighty sobering experience to have two of our distinguished countrymen remind us that all that glitters is not gold. We refer to addresses made recently by Mr. J. E. Coyne, Governor of the Bank of Canada and Mr. J. S. Duncan, Chairman of Ontario Hydro. These gentlemen both stated candidly that Canada, as a nation, has been living beyond its means; that it is high time for a stocktaking with a view to putting our national economy in order.

What precisely were they talking about? What makes them think Canada is living beyond its means?

The Danger Signs

Well, as one sign of Canada's excesses, they point to the growing international balance of payments deficit that Canada is incurring, which is likely to amount to \$1.5 billion in 1960. This figure can be divided into two parts. The first is the net deficit on non-merchandise items, such as freight and shipping, tourist expenditures, and interest on our foreign borrowings and on foreign investments in our country. The net deficit on these so-called invisible items is increasing year by year and has reached the level of \$1 billion annually. The second part is the net deficit on our merchandise trade — the difference between the value of our imports and exports—which is currently running at about half a billion dollars a year.

They indicate that another sign of our high living is the large continuing annual increase in our foreign debt. Some idea of the magnitude of such indebtedness may be gained from this statement taken from Mr. Coyne's remarks: "The Federal Government has not borrowed abroad since 1950, but provincial and municipal net new issues abroad, of bonds payable in foreign currency including guaranteed as well as direct issues, have been substantial every year except 1955, and rose to \$340 million in 1959. Gross new issues have of course been considerably larger."

Why is our balance of payments so far out of kilter, and our foreign borrowing so great? Mr. Coyne explained it in this way. The total demand in Canada for goods and services for all purposes, both for consumption and for the creation of new production facilities and government works and housing combined, has for some years been considerably greater than the

amount which our own production capacity can satisfy. Such demands create inflationary pressures which have been temporarily suppressed through foreign borrowings by Canadian governments and enterprises, and the securing of capital from other forms of foreign investment in Canada. Such capital formation has made it possible to import goods and services greatly in excess of our exports.

The Real Villain

Probably the greatest single contributing factor to the development of this situation has been an excessive degree of spending on capital facilities of all kinds. This spending has been absorbed without a commensurate increase in Canadian production, either because it went into facilities for our greater comfort and enjoyment (rather than into production facilities), or because it was used to provide facilities that couldn't be fully employed owing to the lack of markets. In Mr. Coyne's words: "... we are incurring foreign debt to pay for both a level of capital spending and a standard of comfort which are higher than would be justified by our own earning capacity."

What happens, and indeed is already happening to a degree, when we pursue too rapid a rate of economic growth? Well, briefly, it leads to inflation of prices, increasing costs of production, misuse of resources, higher interest rates, tight money, and a greater degree of unemployment. It creates particular hardship for all those whose incomes cannot be adjusted to the higher cost of living. It leads to serious displacements in those industries which find themselves unable to continue to export under competitive world market conditions, or unable to continue to produce for the domestic market at prices competitive with the products of other countries which have pursued a more balanced and prudent course.

What is involved if we decide to live within our means—which includes paying out of current income the heavy interest charges on past foreign borrowings? Basically, our merchandise trade balance would have to be rectified to the extent of \$1.5 billion a year, either by increases in our exports or decreases in our imports, or by a combination of both. This, of course, is no small task.

Corrective Measures

One of the obvious and necessary steps to be taken to correct our imbalance of trade is to decide to do without foreign borrowings, and to hold spending programs, either private or public, to amounts that can be raised out of domestic revenues or available loanable resources at home. In this connection, Mr. Coyne states: "Canadian savings and the machinery of the Canadian capital market can now supply all the capital funds needed by governments and business combined to carry on a capital expenditure program as large in total as is sound and healthy for the Canadian economy to sustain in one year."

If we decided to proceed with our own capital funds, such a step would reduce inflationary pressures and the volume of imports, and therefore the size of the current balance of payments deficit. It would also increase our ability to compete in export markets.

On this step Mr. Coyne and Mr. Duncan are in substantial agreement. But Mr. Duncan saw fit to make several additional proposals which would help to "put on the brakes and to get our economy back on the broad highway of

moderation, of self-restraint, and of facing up to the facts of life."

Mr. Duncan prefaced his suggestions with this comment: "So many of us in these days of growing governmental activity are inclined to the view that our individual responsibilities are not involved in the great decisions being taken. This is all wrong. This isn't the way a sound democracy should work."

"All governments are sensitive to the demands of public opinion providing they are clearly expressed, and many remedies can be applied by an enlightened and disciplined public more satisfactorily than by legislative measures."

Here are four things Mr. Duncan suggests that Canadians as individuals can do to bring about the adjustments that need to be made.

First, we could show more self-restraint in our appetite for many luxury items which we import from the United States. If we did so, our unfavorable trade balance with that country would be rapidly restored to more manageable proportions.

Second, we could influence the importation of essentials which cannot be produced in Canada from nations who have an unfavorable trade balance with us. This would not only improve our trade balance with the U.S., but it would provide nations who would like to purchase more of our exports with the necessary dollars to do so.

Third, Mr. Duncan suggests strongly that many of the things we are presently importing could either be done without or could be manufactured at home.

And finally, and perhaps most important of all, he says that "... if our exporters approached the problems of selling abroad with the same understanding of foreign conditions and languages, the same willingness to travel, to pioneer our goods in distant lands, to accept the risks involved, and to display the same urgency and dedication as is to be found among the Germans, and particularly the Japanese people, a great deal could be done to raise the level of our exports."

Who's Involved

These pronouncements by two of our most respected businessmen have direct implications for us all as individuals, as well as for our governments and the industries within our economy.

As far as agriculture is concerned it is suffering in part from the high cost nature of the industries which provide it with goods and services required in production. Agricultural commodities continue to play a vital role in our export trade, amounting to about one-quarter of the total value of exports in recent years. Farm people stand to gain by any steps that are taken to lower costs in industry, and which will facilitate our exports.

Farmers will also be in a better position if Canada's economic growth is sound and sustainable, if employment is maintained at a high level, and if inflation can be prevented. Such major economic goals as these are difficult if not impossible to achieve if the country gets itself into a foreign-exchange and foreign-trade crisis.

To sum up the case for living within our means in Mr. Coyne's own words: "The object of economic policy on a self-sustaining, self-respecting basis is growth not stagnation, progress without recurrent chills and fevers, and the greatest possible measure of the good things of life for the greatest number of people. But in pursuit of these objectives prudence and moderation and putting saving before spending can do more for us, as they have for others, than overreaching and undue haste, and prolonged reliance on the crutch of rapidly rising foreign debt."

Letters

Fall Calving

One of our Canadian customers recently forwarded us an article which appeared in your magazine on the subject of fall calving. It may interest you to know that this year at Matheson (Colorado) we have revamped our entire breeding program and are now breeding for fall calves ourselves. This year we placed our herd sires in service on November 1 in our entire herd. Therefore, our first crop of fall calves will drop in the fall of 1960.

We are very excited over the prospects and believe it is really going to work out just beautifully in this climate. Of course, time will tell.

TOM LASATER,
Matheson, Colo.

Readers may recall the story on the "Lasater Philosophy: Breed for Beef—Not for Looks," which was carried as a feature in the February 1958 issue of The Guide.—Ed.

First Combine

I was interested to read the letter from Arthur G. Kelly of Spy Hill, Sask., in your December issue. Mr. Kelly mentioned that I was in error in stating that the first combine in Saskatchewan, owned by Shand and Edmunds, of Welby, was pulled by horses or mules. The point is well taken, although the more interesting fact is that a combine was operating in Saskatchewan 50 years ago. We have on display at Saskatoon a Holt self-propelled combine manufactured in 1918. This company was making them in 1911.

Meanwhile, to keep things moving at the Museum, we are trying to establish who was the first Saskatchewan homesteader. If and when we can determine this, we hope to be able to let your readers in on what looks like a real research problem.

GEORGE SHEPHERD,
Western Development Museum,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Butter Policy Detrimental

Having been raised on a farm, and having farmed for a larger part of my life, I am interested in farm problems.

I wish to call your attention to the butter situation. There has to be a stabilized butter price. But the way that this is arrived at is going to be detrimental to farmers' best interests in the long run.

Under the present setup, the price of butter has been raised to 71 cents. The price of margarine is one half of this or less. So the Government, by the manner in which it assists the farmer, has priced butter out of the market. Your December issue says butter sales were lower.

Butter sales will be lower and lower until there will be practically no sales.

Those who doubt this statement might well consider this. Thousands of homes in the country never use butter. Thousands of children do not know what butter tastes like. When they have homes of their own, will they buy butter? Eventually, we could have a nation of people who have no

(Please turn to page 85)

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	Unfertilized	Fertilized	Unfertilized	Fertilized	Unfertilized	Fertilized
Yield per acre (bu.) -	20	30	40	58	28	44
Production cost per acre (summerfallow)	\$17.00	\$19.75*	\$17.00	\$19.75*	\$17.00	\$19.75*
Production cost per bu.**	.85	.66	.43	.34	.61	.45
Value of crop per bushel	1.25	1.25	.50	.50	.75	.75
Profit per bushel	.40	.59	.07	.16	.14	.30
Profit per acre	8.00	17.70	2.80	9.28	3.92	13.20
Extra Profit per acre		\$9.70		\$6.48		\$9.28

*Includes approximate cost of 50 lbs. per acre of A.P. 11-48-0. **Production cost per bu. calculated to nearest cent.

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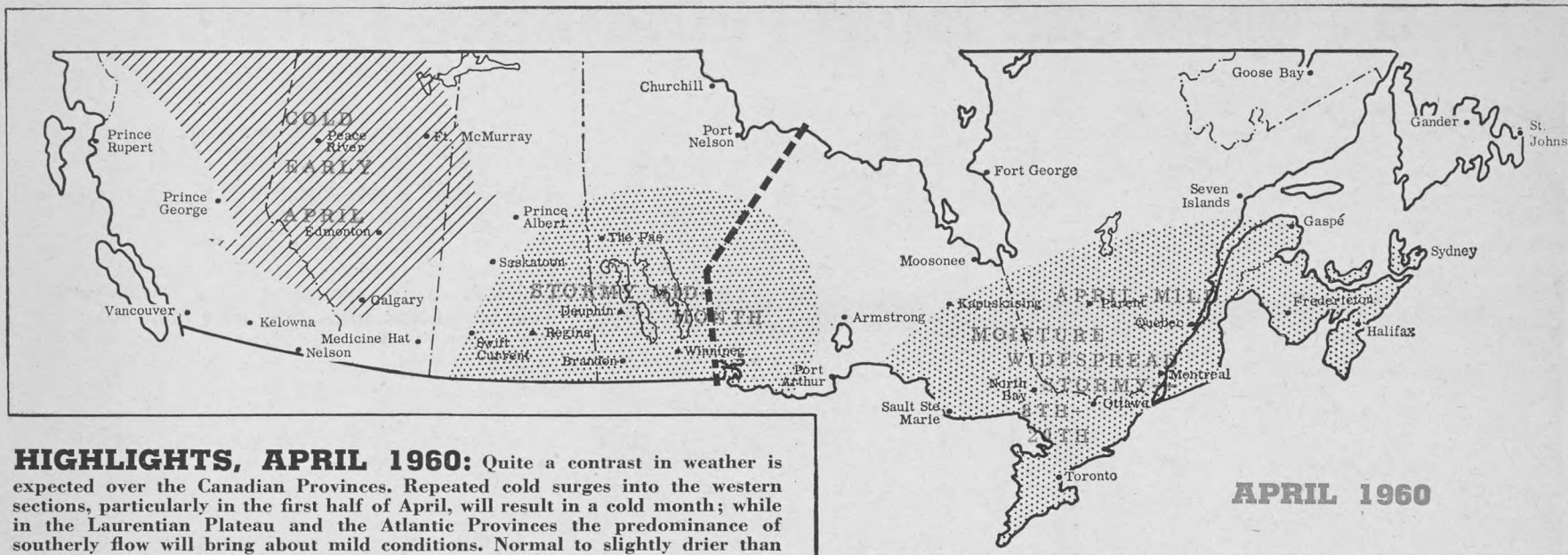
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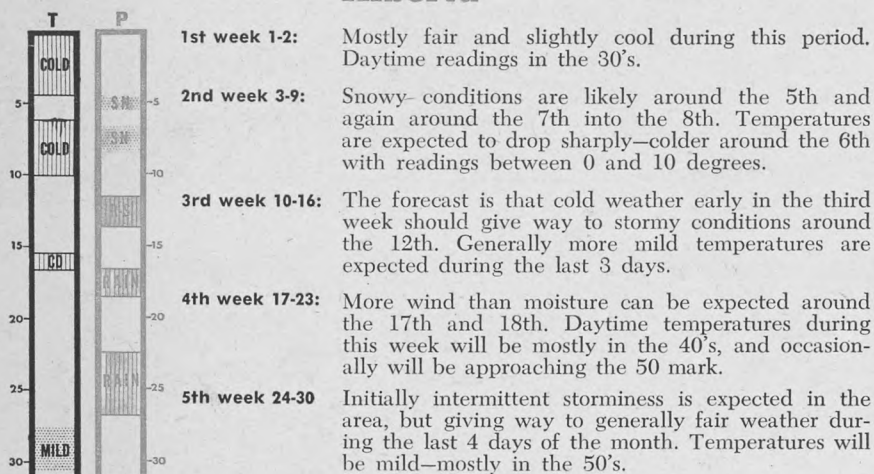


HIGHLIGHTS, APRIL 1960: Quite a contrast in weather is expected over the Canadian Provinces. Repeated cold surges into the western sections, particularly in the first half of April, will result in a cold month; while in the Laurentian Plateau and the Atlantic Provinces the predominance of southerly flow will bring about mild conditions. Normal to slightly drier than normal moisture will characterize the Prairies, but in the St. Lawrence Valley and areas to the east heavy precipitation is anticipated.

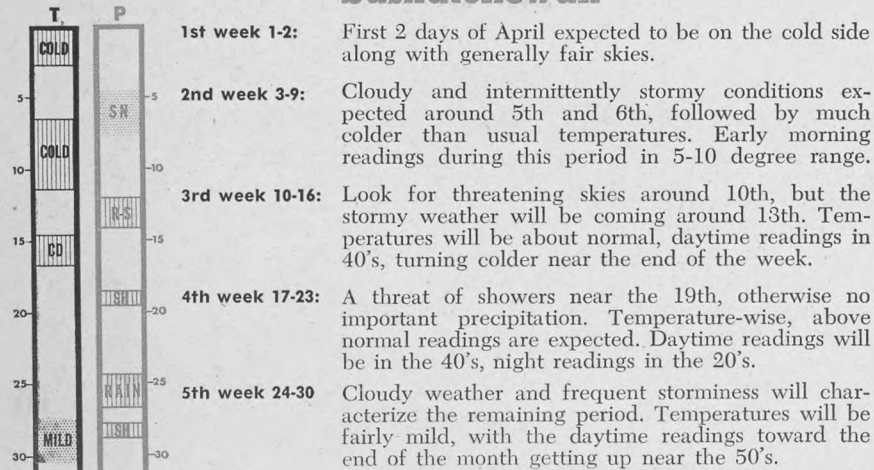
APRIL 1960

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

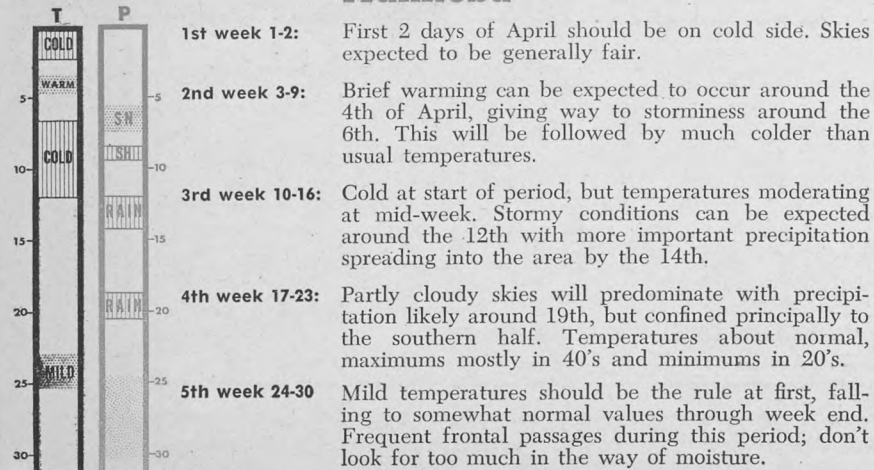
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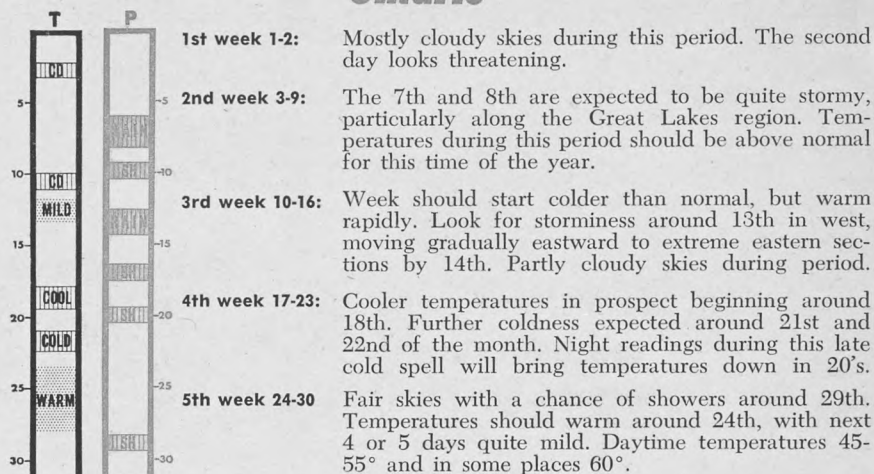
Saskatchewan



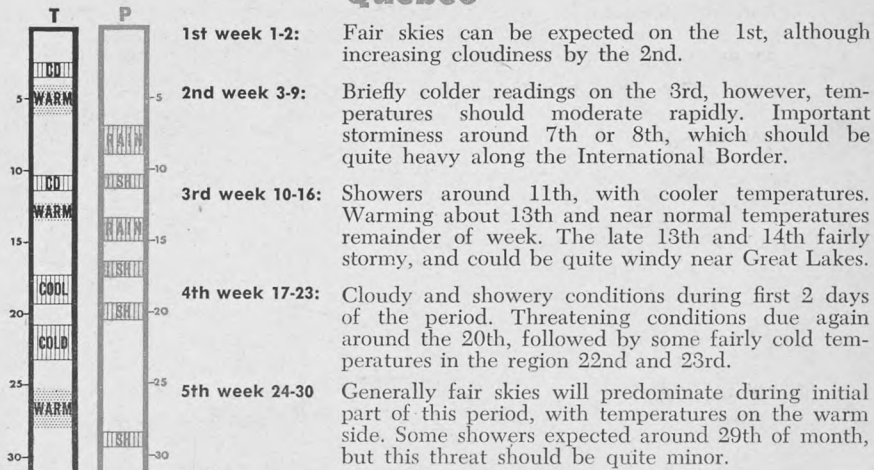
Manitoba



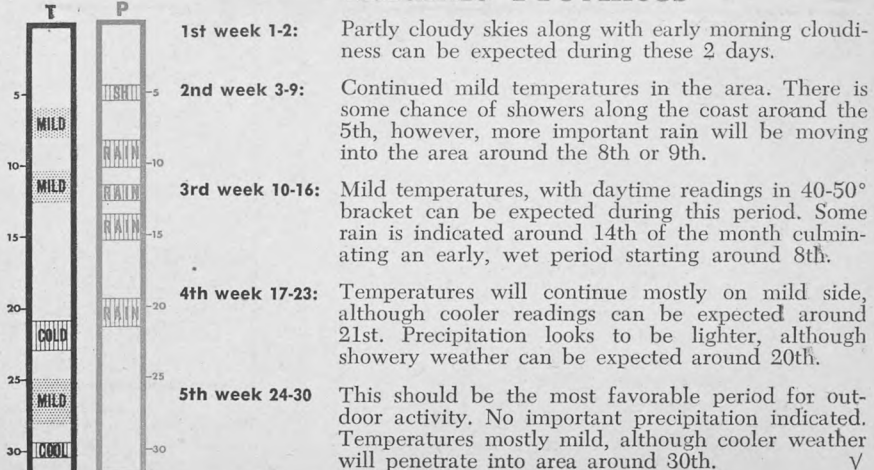
Ontario



Quebec



Atlantic Provinces



Springtime is FARMHAND TIME

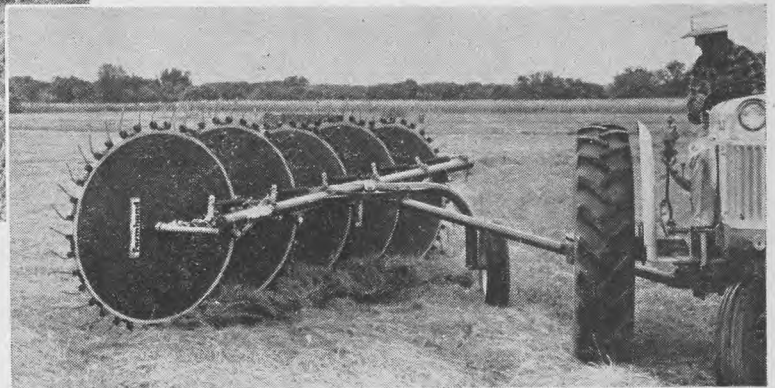
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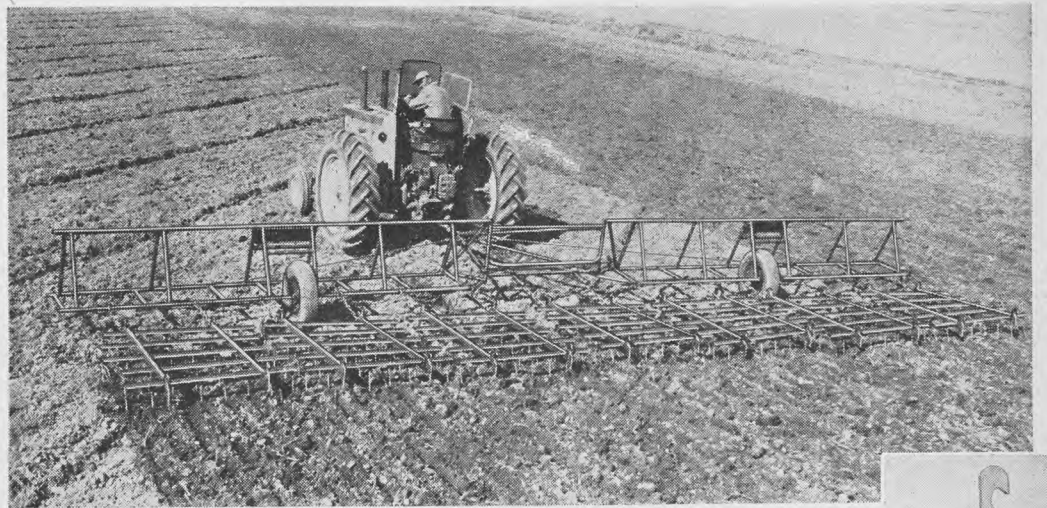
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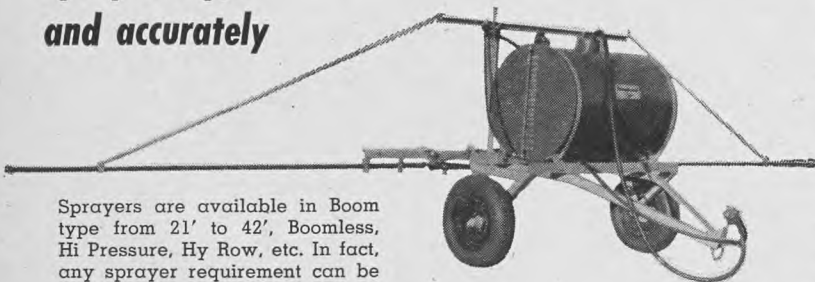
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What's Happening

STOCK GROWERS OPPOSE LEASE RENTAL INCREASE

An announcement by Dr. V. A. Wood, Alberta's Director of Lands, that rental fees on government grazing land would be increased this year, brought an angry protest from members of the Western Stock Growers' Association. In a resolution passed at their annual meeting, delegates proposed that their organization vigorously oppose this tremendous rise in lease rentals. Combined with the outlook for lower cattle prices and drier range conditions, the fee increase will tend to put the cattle business on a support basis, members contended.

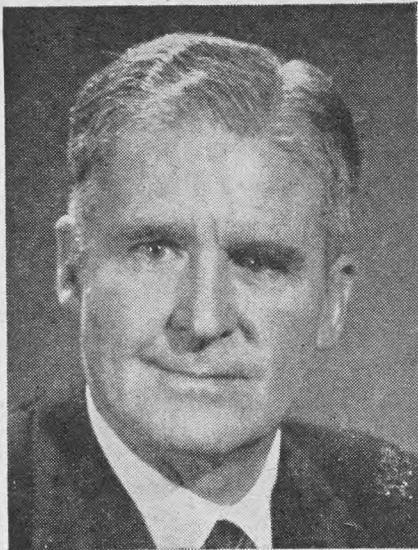
Other resolutions included a request that the Alberta government allot money from the horn tax penalty fund to the University of Alberta for beef cattle research, particularly with regard to the value of the new American breeds now being offered for sale in this country. (This need was pointed up in a Country Guide article last May.)

It was felt the government should also control the use of tranquilizing guns by demanding that they be registered. Shooting their pellets from a distance, these guns could be an effective tool in the hands of cattle rustlers. Last year, 26 men were convicted and sentenced for stealing cattle in Alberta. ✓

SHEEPMEN SHOULD VISIT NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA

A member of the Sheep Industry Survey Committee has called on leading Canadian sheep producers to visit New Zealand and Australia as a group, to study the lamb industry there, and save themselves time and effort in developing the best market lamb.

Martin Morgan, of Swift Canadian Company, member of the committee which filed its report on the Canadian Sheep Industry last fall, was speaking at the annual meeting of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association. He said that New Zealand had developed an outstanding market lamb through research, purebred sire selection, and



[Capital Press Service photo]
Roy W. Blake, who has become assistant director, Agriculture and Fisheries Branch, Dept. of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. He previously served the Department in several overseas posts.

crossbreeding, and that Australia has bred Merino ewes famous for their fine wool.

Mr. Morgan reported that Russia is sending a group of experts to study Australia's sheep industry, in an all-out effort to become the world's leading sheep and lamb producer.

Mr. Morgan also suggested that if no action is taken to stimulate lamb buying among young women, consumption will continue to decline.

He called for a steering committee to be set up to guide the destiny of the sheep industry in this country. ✓

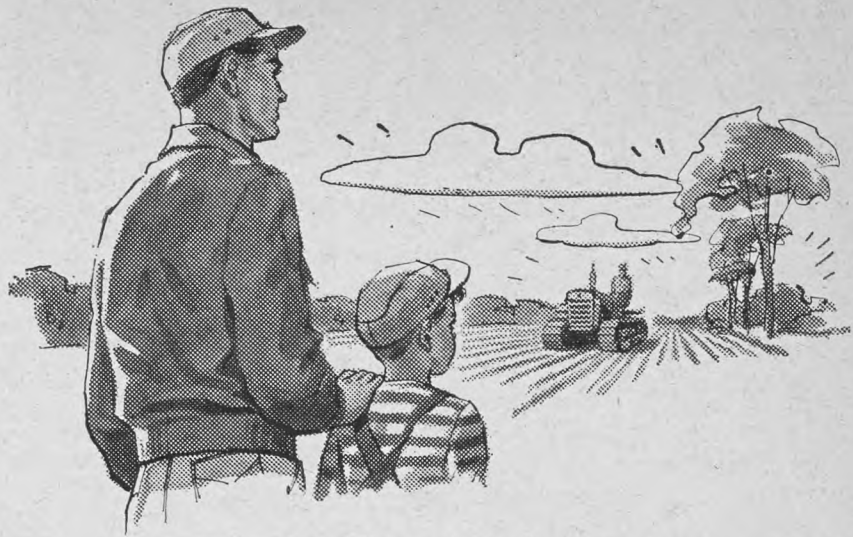
BREEDERS HAVE ROLE IN MILK MARKETING

Purebred dairy cattle breeders should play a greater part in the milk producer groups throughout the country. That's the view expressed by Stanislas Panneton, Three Rivers, Que., in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. Producer groups promote the orderly distribution of dairy products, said Mr. Panneton, in observing that too few members of his association are taking a leading part in such groups. He said that among purebred breeders, regardless of breed, will be found the largest and most efficient milk shippers. ✓

PRODUCER MARKETING DEVELOPMENTS IN ONTARIO

Farm marketing in Ontario continues as a number one topic of conversation, and promises to be in the spotlight for the remainder of 1960. Here are the highlights of the most recent developments:

Turkey Growers Vote. Turkey growers in Ontario gave the "thumbs-down" treatment to the proposed plan for a compulsory check-off system for fees from members. The mail vote was held in February, and the ballot count showed that 53.2 per cent of the 447 who voted (920 growers were eligible to vote) supported the plan. A two-thirds "yes" vote was needed from (Please turn to page 82)



There's no future
in farming today with
yesterday's equipment

It's no coincidence that *successful* farmers operate with modern equipment. They know, that a ten year old tractor—even though it may be running as good as ever, can't give the time-saving performance of a modern tractor. They know that "getting by" with outdated equipment may *seem* to save money, but actually *costs* money in lost time, wasted fuel and reduced yields—even lost crops.

It can safely be said that there have been more advancements in farm equipment engineering in the past five years than in the previous twenty, and that IH has set the pace. These advances are not frills or gadgets. They are designed with one purpose in mind—to help today's farmer operate his farm efficiently and profitably.

On the following pages, you will see a review of some of International Harvester's truly *modern* farm equipment. These machines were engineered and built by men who understand the problems of modern farming and know how to lighten the farmer's load through efficient, up-to-date equipment.

Talk to your International Harvester dealer. He is qualified to explain how up-to-date equipment will make the difference in *your* farming picture.



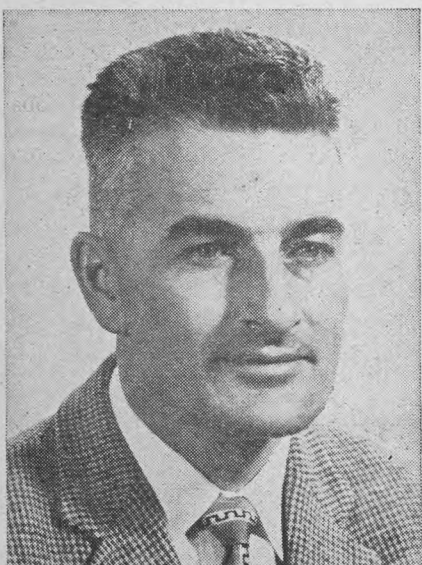
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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

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[Canda Agriculture photo]
J. W. Morrison has been made superintendent, Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm, Morden, Man. A native of Alberta, Dr. Morrison has specialized in cytogenetics.

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MAKES
THE DIFFERENCE!

Biggest, toughest,
smoothes power
on wheels



INTERNATIONAL MULTI-RANGE SIXES

Big tractor power for heavy jobs—

small tractor economy for light jobs



Now 5 power sizes — in one tractor — with over 70 power-speed combinations. These giants of efficiency pinpoint power to any job — walk away with heaviest loads — or throttle down to match the economy of small tractors on light jobs. But the money-saving multi-range feature is just one of the many important advances that make these Multi-Range Sixes the standard of the West. Check some of the others—

Torque Amplifier. Gives 10 speeds forward — speed change on-the-go — boosts pull-power up to 45 per cent on-the-go without shifting — ends stopping and stalling — smoothes all-day performance.

Completely Independent PTO. You get top performance of power driven machines with TA and Independent PTO — without extra engines. Get all the advantages of engine driven outfits without extra engine expense.

Hydra-touch Hydraulics give you the most complete, most accurate, effortless implement control you've ever experienced — easily adapted to meet the most exacting requirements.

You'll do more per day for less money — and feel better for it. You've never handled such BIG power with such ease, comfort and economy.

See your IH dealer now for a demonstration of the most modern power on wheels

INTERNATIONAL

six-cylinder

460

48.16 dbhp.

six-cylinder

560

58 dbhp.

six-cylinder

660

72* dbhp.

*Estimated hp.

Ontario Hog Board In Conflict with Government

by DON BARON

ONTARIO'S hog producers found out last month just how serious is the conflict between the leaders of their contentious marketing board, and the provincial government, which provides it with the legislation under which it operates.

The longstanding dispute flared into the open when the newly appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture in charge of marketing, Everett Biggs, appealed to Hog Board leaders to bring a new and warmer attitude to the selling of Ontario's hogs. Mr. Biggs said the Hog Board had now overcome a great many of the difficulties and abuses which farmers were subjected to. Because of its present position of strength, he suggested it was no longer necessary to "damn and malign the processor" or "resort to personal attacks on individuals, or groups, who may have a slightly different opinion."

Accusing the Hog Board of stirring up a "reaction colored by fear, hatred and apprehension," Mr. Biggs stated that this could hardly represent the feeling of Ontario's farmers. He referred to the widely publicized speech of one speaker at a recent meeting of hog producer delegates in Toronto, which suggested that confidence and trust were little more than empty slogans in seller-buyer relationships today. Mr. Biggs said: "This is outlandish advice. Our happiness within the rural communities in Ontario has been built up through mutual respect and confidence, which we have with our neighbors and the people with whom we come in contact."

While calling for a change of attitude by the Hog Board, Ontario's new marketing chief left no doubt of his belief in farm marketing boards. He stated: "Ontario has gone further in providing legislation for the marketing of farm products than any other jurisdiction on the North American continent." He considered that the hog plan was a sound one. But the present attitude of the Hog Board was such that the whole marketing board system might be held in ridicule.

THE Hog Producers' Association president, C. W. McInnis, met Mr. Biggs' plea with a bristling reply. He called Biggs "the latest in a parade of public servants to censure the hog producer groups and their leadership."

The present flare-up stems from a long smouldering disagreement. The government has felt for some time that the much disputed selling plan adopted by the Hog Board was endangering the government's whole program of providing farmers with legislation to sell their products in an organized way. When negotiations to reach some acceptable alternate selling program broke down, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Goodfellow, appealed publicly to Ontario's hog producers in November 1958 to set up an open system of selling.

Both Mr. Goodfellow and Premier Frost assured producers that they

fully supported the principle of compulsory collective marketing for hogs. But they said that under the selling system being used, some packers might get preferred treatment. They called for an open selling system that would work so well that it would avoid any possibility of unfairness to either producers or buyers.

When a year went by and no progress was made toward such a system, Mr. Goodfellow again stated that the present selling system was not in the long-term interest of orderly marketing. It would have to be modified before a new vote was taken, and he added that a vote would be called soon.

A SHOWDOWN loomed at a highly charged meeting in January, when hog producer delegates vigorously announced their opposition both to the holding of a vote, and to any proposed changes in the selling system. Several delegates urged the Board never to relinquish its power to allocate hogs.

The conflict, now out in the public view, has placed other farm groups on the spot. President Gordon Greer of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture (of which the Hog Producers' Association is a member) has called the government's marketing legislation the best in Canada. He stated that the controversy over the hog set-up was bad for farm marketing.

Many farm leaders in the province are now convinced that the Hog Board's stand has already had damaging effects on the development of other marketing programs.

It is apparent now that the hog dispute will have to be settled soon. It is also apparent that every farmer in the province will have a stake in the settlement that is reached. V

1959 HONEY RECORD

Canadian beekeepers harvested a record crop of more than 33 million pounds of honey in 1959, a 21 per cent increase over the 1958 crop and 9 per cent above the 1948-57 average. Ontario more than doubled its 1958 crop figure while Quebec, Manitoba and Nova Scotia had smaller increases. Production in all other provinces was lower than in 1958. V

ONTARIO CO-OP MERGER

Members of the Seaforth Farmers Co-operative approved the merger of the Co-op's half-million dollar egg and poultry business with the United Dairy and Poultry Co-operative of Weston, Ont.

In making the announcement, R. G. McKercher, president of UDPC, said: "We are pleased that the Seaforth district farmers see fit to merge their egg and poultry operations with us." The Seaforth Co-op is the fourth in the province to do so. The mergers result, Mr. McKercher says, in increased efficiency and better service. V

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MAKES
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Now a completely
new grain drill—
the result of a 5-year IH
research and test program



HERE FOR 1960!

THE ALL-NEW No. 10 McCORMICK DRILL

With this drill seeding is a science. You'll see the difference when the crop comes up—full, even coverage of every foot of the field. Every seed accurately sown for a vigorous start—the best insurance of a profitable yield. When you see this new drill, you'll agree that inefficient old drills have no place on the modern farm.

Built for modern high-speed seeding, too. The No. 10 features the *biggest* hopper capacity—1½ bushels per foot, to cut refilling stops *in half*. Seed level is checked at a glance from the tractor seat through plastic hopper windows.

All-new scientifically designed fertilizer attachment is calibrated to sow with accuracy from 20 to 800 pounds per acre. This big capacity hopper has exclusive hinged bottom for easy,

quick clean-out—another feature farmers everywhere asked for!

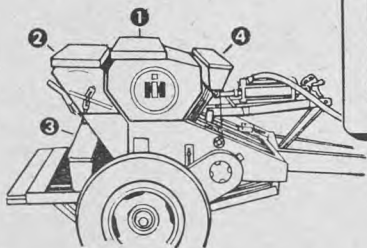
Precision-built feed assembly is completely new. Sows all kinds and sizes of seeds with care and accuracy. Wide-throat feed cups and sintered-metal fluted rolls won't rust like old cast iron types. Neoprene delivery tubes can't corrode—will last many seasons.

The No. 10 is available with 6 or 7 inch opener spacings—in 7 to 12 foot widths. High 20-inch or low 15-inch wheels. High-speed front delivery furrow openers come in single or double disk types—sealed or plain bearings.

See your IH dealer. He will point out many more reasons why a new precision, high-speed No. 10 drill will contribute every year to bigger and better crops.

NEW McCORMICK 4-IN-1 DESIGN

1. Biggest seed hopper on the market can cut refill stops in half.
2. New hinged-bottom fertilizer hopper can be cleaned in minutes.
3. Exclusive new seeder handles broom grass or similar seed accurately.
4. Standard grass seeder for band or broadcast seeding. The McCormick No. 10 seeds all grains with yield-boosting accuracy. And you can adapt it to your special needs by adding fertilizer hopper and one or both seeding attachments.



NEW McCORMICK No. 100 PRESS DRILL

is almost identical to the No. 10 except that the weight of the drill is carried on 20-inch press wheels which pack the soil around each seed for quick germination with minimum soil moisture. You get the same big-capacity hopper, easy-to-clean fertilizer unit, and precision planting as the No. 10. This helps you to sow gap-free stands that yield extra bushels at harvest.

35-1026



MARKET WHEAT as soon as possible as moisture supplies point to possibilities of a big crop. Export prospects are not too bright, although markets are becoming more active and movement is still holding above a year earlier.

HOG PRICES will be firm this fall. Marketings will slide off quickly. Canada Department of Agriculture forecasts 28 per cent down for last six months of this year. U.S. hog marketings will slip also.

FEED GRAINS are in adequate supply. A large crop along with reduced hog and poultry output could add up to a surplus.

KEEP FLAX MOVING TO MARKETS. Price trend is down but strengthening not likely unless Prairie crops threatened by drought again this spring.

MARGARINE CONSUMPTION continues to bite into butter market. It looks, more and more, as if butter prices to consumer will have to be reduced to prevent a pile up of government stocks.

OAT MARKETS ARE FEATURELESS. Our prices on world markets are on high side and producers not anxious to sell for less. There may be some sales to U.S. when navigation opens on the lakes.

TURKEY INDUSTRY is adjusting quickly to bankruptcy price levels of last fall. Early indications are hatch is off but this could change rapidly as season progresses.

BARLEY EXPORTS are still draggy as European countries have loaded up with U.S. feed grains. Next month or two will tell whether they are interested in our barley at prevailing prices.

CORN PRICES, while steady, are not likely to rise as usual this spring and summer. Increased acreage appears likely in U.S. despite reduced price support and a smaller pig crop.

P.L. 480 PROGRAM (sales of U.S. agricultural products for local currency) will continue for quite a few more years. An effective tool in helping backward countries, while raising level of U.S. exports, it will cause some disruption of Canadian markets.

SOYBEAN PRICES are rather shaky and are being maintained by U.S. farmers holding the crop. Both export and domestic crush are lower than expected in the U.S., so prices may not make the normal seasonal gains.

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

OFU-OFA OFFICERS MEET

The Anti-inflation Committee of the Ontario Farmers' Union and representatives of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture met to discuss the inflationary spiral as it affects farm people. The meeting reviewed the possible effects of a farm buyers' strike and this matter is to be referred to the boards of directors of the two organizations.

Gordon Hill, president of the OFU, reported after the meeting that his organization will continue to investigate the possibilities of a buyers' strike as well as other anti-inflationary measures, and is prepared to enter into discussion of the subject with any interested group.

IFUC WANTS POLICY AIMS DEFINED

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council, in its annual brief to the Federal Cabinet, requested the Government to clearly define the objectives of its farm policies. In particular, it wants the Government to state whether policies are aimed at the preservation of the family farm or if it is its intention to let the industrialization of farming continue unchecked.

The farm union delegation referred to the 1958 Agricultural Stabilization Act which was passed to "ensure" that agricultural prices "shall bear a fair relationship to the cost of production." It went on to point out that the problem of the farmer today "does not hinge on increased productive capacity, but rather on receiving a price for what he produces which bears a realistic relationship to his cost of production." Unless this cost-price relationship can be established, the IFUC declared, agriculture cannot hope to obtain a fair share of the national income.

Here are some of the major recommendations made in the IFUC presentation:

- That deficiency payments be made on the basis of regional averages and "at a level which will assure farmers receiving a price at parity with production costs."
- That deficiency payments be made on a quarterly basis.
- That a minimum floor price be established for farm products below which the market cannot drop.
- That trade policies be liberalized and aid through the Colombo Plan increased.
- That 2-price system for wheat be implemented.
- That carrying charges on all grain in storage in public elevator facilities, and the flour export subsidy be paid out of the Federal Treasury.
- That relief be given from the effects of the high exchange rate of the Canadian dollar.
- That flax and rape be placed under full control of the Canadian Wheat Board, and that freight rates on rapeseed be set at a level comparable with the rates for other grains.
- That the Government enact legis-

lation enabling co-operatives to incorporate under Federal charter.

- That the privilege of averaging earned farm income over 5 years, for income tax purposes, be extended to include unsold inventories of grain.
- That import tariffs on second-hand farm machinery be removed.
- That no consideration be given to relaxing any part of the anti-combine legislation which might encourage greater concentration of industry.

WESTERN SUBMISSIONS TO TRANSPORTATION HEARINGS

Three of the general farm organizations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan forwarded to The Country Guide copies of their submissions to the Royal Commission on Transportation. Because these are lengthy documents only a few brief highlights contained in them are presented here.

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union took the following position:

1. It is unalterably opposed to any change in Crow's Nest Pass rates.
2. It is opposed to payment of any subsidy whatsoever to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
3. If any subsidy is to be paid to the CPR or the CNR, it should be dealt with on a national basis and not be categorized as a hand-out to Western farmers.
4. In determining the income of the CPR, and, indeed, any other railway, account should be taken of the assets and earnings of railway companies in businesses and investments other than the operation of railway lines.
5. The SFU strongly advocated the nationalization of the CPR so that it can be integrated with the CNR into one transportation system, controlled by the people of Canada, and so that the railway system in Canada can continue to play its proper role as an instrument of National Policy.

The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture submission requested that all railway operations be fully investigated before the Transportation Commission forms an opinion on Crow's Nest Pass rates.

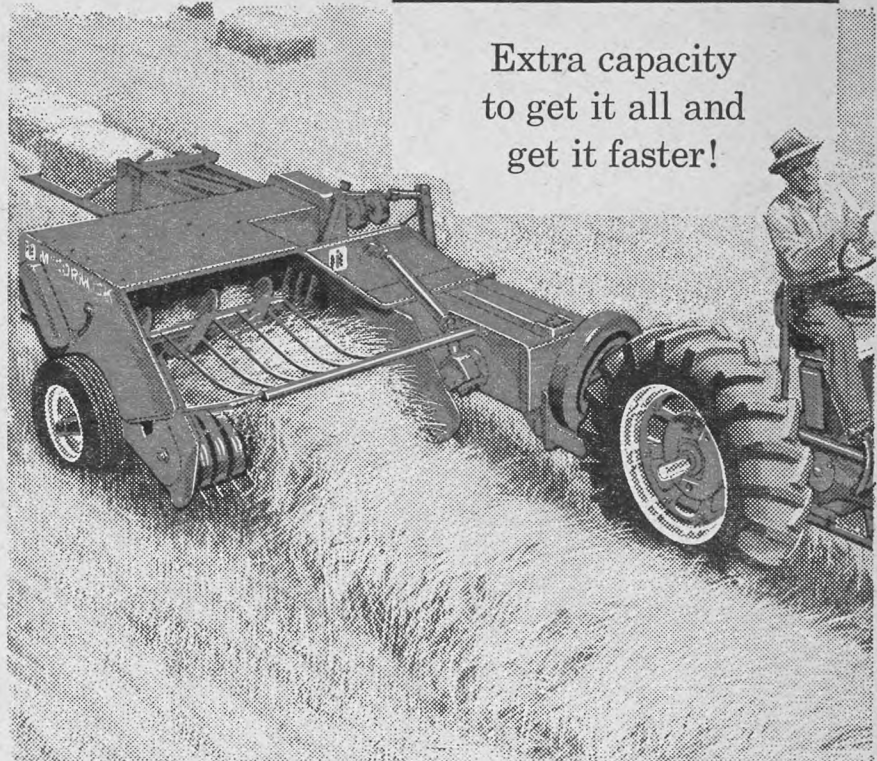
The MFA held that the proper approach to the transportation problems is "one which would require the railways to deal with unremunerative services such as lightly traveled passenger trains, lightly used branch lines, unprofitable commuter services and the like. If losses of these types are removed," the brief continued, "and if railways are carefully examined for efficiency in the use of labor and equipment, we are sure that the grain rates would present a very different picture from that shown by the railway exhibits."

The MFA contended that present rates do not reveal an unrealistic return today. "It is recognized that wages and costs of material and equipment have risen very substantially in the 60-year period. On the other hand, size of equipment, speed

(Please turn to page 85)

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UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT
MAKES
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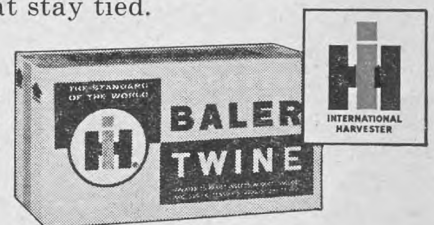


Extra capacity
to get it all and
get it faster!

OUT-BALES them all! OUT-SELLS them all!

More McCormick Balers are now in service than any other make! Why the overwhelming preference? Tremendous capacity and trouble-free non-stop performance are the big reasons! More years of experience in baler design and manufacture has given International Harvester unchallenged leadership in the baler field. Millions of tons prove the capacity of the No. 46 to take in hay faster and push out more bales — bales that stay tied.

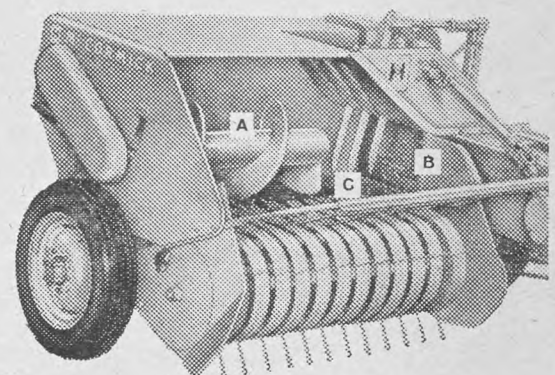
A McCormick No. 46 with McCormick Baler Twine is the smoothest baling outfit yet for trouble-free non-stop baling.



A Extra-wide feed opening designed for big capacity baling. Baler mouth is wide open — no angles, no turns, no bottlenecks.

B Short, floating auger automatically adjusts to windrow size... This unbeatable feature prevents leaf-shattering and churning, helps assure unmatched capacity.

C 3 wide-sweep packer fingers reach out to end of auger to gently sweep hay into bale chamber for uniform bales.



McCORMICK No. 46 BALER

There's a profitable difference in Cockshutt farm-engineered equipment!

Cockshutt farm-engineers like Alex Andre help make that difference...



The Cockshutt team of farm-engineers!

For years it has been Cockshutt policy to recruit engineers like Alex Andre—with first-hand farming experience. These engineers were born on farms, raised on farms and some of them presently own farms. This Cockshutt team of farm-engineers is your best assurance that *all* Cockshutt equipment is built to give you greater farming efficiency... lower operating and maintenance costs... longer life... and less depreciation!

More value!

Farmers who know good engineering know the value of Cockshutt farm-engineered equipment. Cockshutt equipment is more dependable. It's built to last you longer. That's why you get *higher trade-in values* on used Cockshutt equipment than other makes!

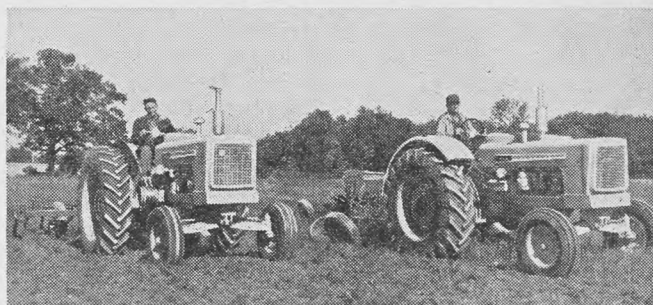
Save now on Cockshutt tractors and tillage tools!

This Spring, we are giving top prices on your old equipment while you take your choice of Cockshutt's famous farm-engineered line of tractors and tillage tools. Our generous trade-in allowance is probably all you'll need to take delivery on the spot! Take advantage of Cockshutt's bigger-than-ever trade-in prices *right now!*

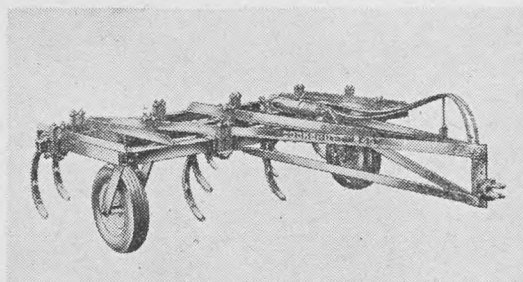
Alex Andre knows your farming problems! He was born, matured and worked on his father's 320-acre farm in Michigan. He has become thoroughly familiar with the operation of many types of farm equipment. Today, a graduate engineer working for Cockshutt, he utilizes his grass roots knowledge of farming in every phase of his work to help design stronger, more efficient and more dependable Cockshutt farm equipment for you!

There's a profitable difference in Cockshutt farm-engineered tractors!

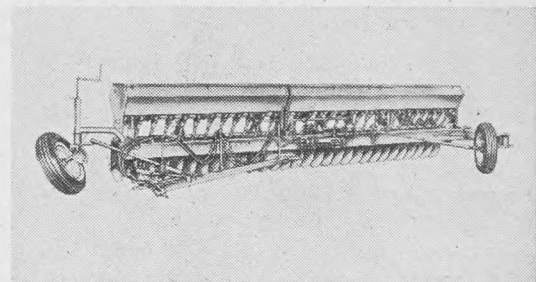
Pictured from left to right is the "economy champion" "560" 4-plow diesel tractor and the powerful Cockshutt "570" 5-plow tractor, available with gas or diesel engine. Both have power-a-plenty to work a Cockshutt "246" Deep Tillage Cultivator or "225" Disc Harrow.



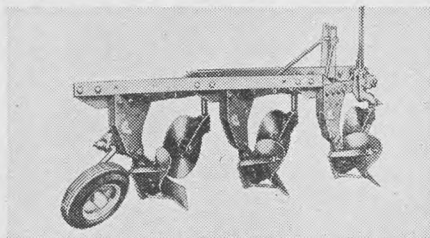
There's a profitable difference in Cockshutt farm-engineered tillage equipment!



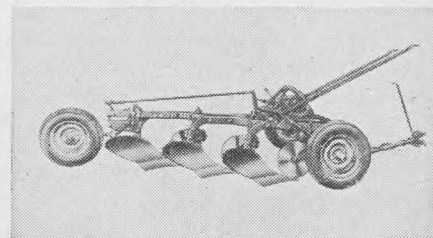
Cockshutt's Heavy Duty "246" Deep Tillage Cultivator digs down to 15 inches deep—cracks and rips through hardpan formations to promote soil drainage and increase crop production. Available in 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 foot sizes.



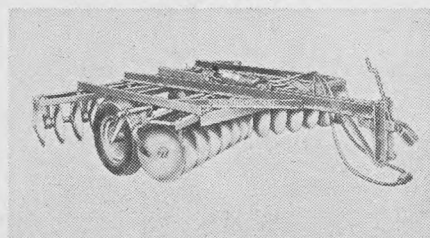
This farm-engineered Cockshutt "225" Wide One-Way Disc Harrow tills, seeds and packs in one work-saving, time-saving operation. Triple sealed ball bearings on disc gangs assure light draft peak economy. Available in 9, 12, or 15 foot sizes.



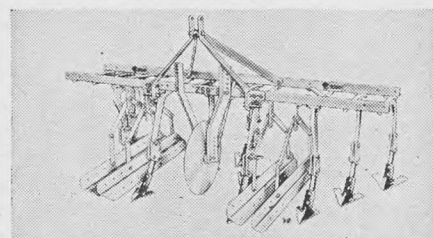
Cockshutt "280" Mounted Plow



Cockshutt "24A" Moldboard Plow



Cockshutt "262" Wheel Type Disc Harrow



Cockshutt "250" Mounted Cultivator



The Cockshutt way makes farming pay!

COCKSHUTT FARM EQUIPMENT, LTD.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

by **RICHARD COBB**

Part-time managers like Jim Burnett are key men in this feeder program.

Feeder Cattle Co-ops

*A bid to increase cattle feeding
in Manitoba through local associations*

WHY ship our feeders and feed out of the province for someone else to turn them into finished cattle? This question has bothered some Manitobans as they watched Eastern producers importing both feed and cattle, feedlots springing up to the west, and feeders flowing southward to the United States. What's more, the argument goes, the Manitoba cattle feeder has an advantage over Alberta and Saskatchewan. The big Eastern consumer market is closer and up to \$1 a hundredweight can be saved in freight.

This line of thought has been taken a step further by the board of Manitoba Pool Elevators. They see beef cattle feeding in Manitoba as an alternative market for grain, a more efficient way to use land through rotations and conservation, and a means of using a farmer's labor more effectively. So they came up with an idea to encourage on-farm feeding of cattle.

It works this way. A group of active members of the Pool can apply to set up a Feeder Cattle Association in their district. They appoint their own directors, a feeder agreement committee and a part-time manager. If they sign up a minimum of 20 members and the Pool is satisfied that they can make it work, they are in business.

A member can borrow up to \$5,000 initially to purchase feeders at the going rate of interest, presently 5½ per cent. He signs an agreement for a period up to 18 months, but can take out another loan immediately he repays all or part of the original sum.

There is another form of financial assistance, based on three essentials for cattle feeding. These are feed and water, cattle, and facilities. To be eligible, a member must have at least two of these. So if he needs to provide the facilities, but has cattle, feed and water, the Pool will advance him up to 75 per cent of the negotiated value of his cattle. Whichever of the three essentials the loan is for, the lien is always against the cattle.

Believing that financial help is only one of the needs, the Pool goes further to improve the quality of finished cattle. Members are entitled to technical assistance, help in buying feeders and a modern marketing service. It's interesting to note the response to this offer. Some farmers have joined their local associations just to become eligible for technical assistance and for help in buying and selling, without applying for loans.

WHAT does it cost the farmer? Apart from interest on loans, he deposits \$7.75 per head of cattle as a token of good faith, and can apply to have it refunded when the loan is repaid, or leaves it there to cover replacements. He also pays \$2.25 per head into a reimbursement fund to insure against all cattle losses by death, except through negligence, to a value of \$100.

The associations levy membership fees of \$5 a year to meet out-of-pocket expenses, such as mailing and telephone, and the Pool also suggests a fund for the manager's salary through an assess-



Bob Kapilik (r.) discusses corn silage with the president of the Carman Association, Alex Stow.

ment of \$1 per head of cattle bought under agreements.

The livestock department of the Pool is headed by Bob Kapilik, and has an experienced buyer in Bruce Whyte, who is purchasing about 25 per cent of the feeders for members at present. Bruce is also developing the technical assistance program with the help of Pool fieldmen, and has the final say in deciding when finished cattle are ready for market.

The Pool must approve all purchases made under the loan agreements, and must be notified of the intention to sell finished cattle. The Winnipeg office receives the full proceeds from each sale, deducts the member's indebtedness and returns the balance to him. The marketing system has been kept flexible, but the Pool intends to use its own agencies as much as possible, in order to get the best deal it can for members. These agencies are the Brandon Co-operative Livestock Market and Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Ltd. of St. Boniface.

THERE is a bit of contract farming in the scheme. The Pool virtually owns the cattle through liens as long as indebtedness exists. They also have the right to insist on adequate standards of management and feeding, and they have control over the marketing. At the same time, the Pool takes no share of the producer's profit, and does not share his risks, so the decisions are left as much as possible to the producer.

Will this program help to create a beef surplus? "No," says Bob Kapilik. "It is not a breeding program, but a way to bring existing feeders to a better finish and to encourage feeding where the cattle and feed grains originate."

Alex Stow, who is president of the Carman Feeder Cattle Association, is an example of the larger operator who is interested in the scheme. In partnership with his father and brothers, who have four farms, they have (Please turn to page 65)

"I reckon I can get a better return from my land by putting some grain into feeder cattle," says Frank Janzen.



TOBACCO



New Hope For Depressed Areas?

by DON BARON

TOBACCO fever is spreading through Canada. Tempted by the industry's spectacular development which turned Ontario's once-desolate and sand-blown Norfolk County into one of the province's wealthiest farming areas, farm leaders and farmers in the Maritimes, eastern Ontario, and Western Canada too, are trying their luck with the golden-leaved crop.

It caught their interest when the Nova Scotia government and Ontario grower Ernest Leach teamed up to grow and harvest 10 acres of a high quality crop in the Annapolis Valley in 1958. Last year, Leach moved over to Prince Edward Island, and helped the Department of Agriculture there grow and harvest 18,000 pounds of the crop from 15 acres, at Montague.

Experienced growers working with the P.E.I. crop considered the quality was good—in fact, better than normal for new land. The ag. rep. at Charlottetown, Dave Peacock, says the government plans to grow another crop in 1960. If it turns out as well, it could mean that 60 per cent of the Island's soil is suitable for flue-cured tobacco.

ACROSS on the mainland, New Brunswick is trying its luck. The department of agriculture, with help from the Fredericton Research Station, put out plots on 10 different farms, most of them in Kent County on the east coast. Yields averaged 1,200 to 1,400 pounds per acre of high quality leaf.

"We feel that the Kent County area has real possibilities for commercial tobacco growing," predicts scientist E. A. Grant from Fredericton. "Fishing, mixed farming, and pulp wood logging are the main occupations. But farming has long been depressed because of the light soils and market problems. The area has the labor supply to support a tobacco industry."



[Guide photo]

Nimble fingers tie harvested tobacco leaves to sticks, then they are hung in the kilns for curing.

Farm leaders are watching successful attempts to grow the crop far from its traditional haunts



[Guide photo]

Greenhouse seedlings are set singly in rows on this Norfolk County farm, cultivation controls weeds.

Grant says that thousands of acres of tobacco could be grown in this sandy area if the crop catches on. But the people don't have the know-how to grow tobacco. He believes that any development will have to be sparked from outside.

Tobacco growing is spreading through Ontario from its Norfolk County heartland too. Renfrew farmer Andy Johnston, in the eastern end of the province, harvested 7 acres in 1958, and increased this to 27 acres in 1959.

The crop has even invaded the formidable climate of Western Canada. An experimental plot was grown last year near Portage la Prairie.

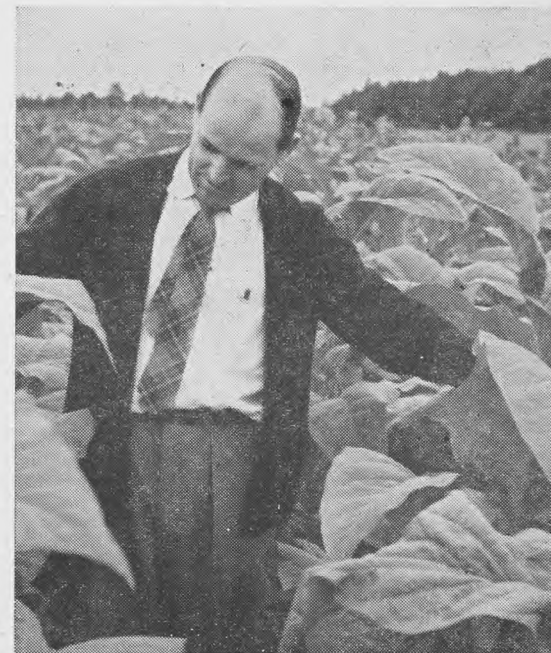
IF these trials lead to commercial developments in these scattered areas, this country could have a brand new and important major industry. In Ontario alone, the tobacco crop has brought farmers millions of dollars.

One big stumbling block to such a development is the nature of tobacco-growing. The crop they call "green gold" is a capricious crop—one of high costs and uncertain returns. While some men have won riches by it, others who succumbed to its lure have been bankrupted. Late spring frosts can destroy the new seedlings. Sandstorms can tear the leaves to shreds. Hail storms can smash the plants into the ground. Drought can destroy the crop. Disease can decimate the value of the leaves.

Greenhouses must be built to grow the seedlings in late winter. Labor, and a lot of it, is required to grow and harvest the crop. Kilns must be built to cure the crop.

Tobacco growing is gambling.

But for those who are smart enough, or lucky enough, its rewards can be great. An exceptional crop might fetch \$1,000 or more per acre. If costs are kept to half that, the fortunate grower will pay his bills, have money left over for a winter in the south, for a new and not necessarily low-priced car, or other luxuries.



[E. A. Grant photo]

Tobacco in New Brunswick? J. E. Comeau of Fredericton Research Station wonders as he examines vigorous samples of the province's first crop.

Strip Cropping Started Here

Farmers of Monarch, Alta., came through the dust bowl days of the thirties with land intact because they were old hands at the game

AL ZOETMAN:

"I wouldn't want wider strips in this area. A bit of soil moves even now."



HERBERT WYLIE:

"I knew I made a mistake with that last working over. A big wind came along."



by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

I'm cultivating almost at right angles to them at the present time," he explained.

"This gave me pretty good control over wind erosion all right, but I ran into another problem. Being so much lower than the rest of the fields around here, this piece began to suffer from water erosion caused by heavy runoff of melting snow from the farm above. To combat this, I've been seeding alternate strips with winter wheat. Because it usually produces a better stand of straw, this crop should give me a heavier trash cover when I cultivate. It'll also allow me to get some of my wheat harvested before the bad weather comes as it matures earlier than spring wheat.

"Of course," he added, "I'm just sort of experimenting with this winter wheat at present. I'm not sure the idea will work."

"Seems like you're on the right track, anyway," the visitor observed. "But I just can't see myself going to all that trouble on my place."

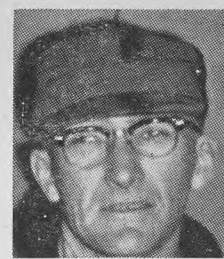
"The way we look at it, we haven't really got any choice," Louis told him.

LOUIS STOTYN is one of a younger generation of farmers in the Monarch area who've carried on soil conservation practices started by their elders in the early 1920's. And the fine-looking farms around that country seem to reflect this care. Many operators carry on successful dry farming operations there, although irrigation canals pass right through their fields.

North of the Stotyns', Gerritt Koole strip farms 850 acres, some of which contains the original homestead of his father, Leonard Koole, who came to Alberta from Iowa in 1903. It's this land which is said to be the site of one of the first strip cropping ventures in the area, and in-

JOHN WITHAGE:

"We need contour strip cropping and trash cover here."



GERRITT KOOLE:

"With our modern implements, we can widen strips a little."



LOUIS STOTYN:

"It is a case of crop in strips or get no crop at all."



identally in North America. Somewhere between 1920 and 1922, Leonard and his brother, Arie, decided to break up their land into 20-rod strips when they saw how soil blowing off their summerfallow caught in the stubble of an adjacent field.

Asked about the tendency of farmers to widen their strips in years of abundant moisture, Gerritt admitted that this was so.

"I think we can safely widen our strips a little these days regardless of the season," he said. "We have such implements as blade cultivators now, which help keep the trash on top. There was nothing like that when Dad started out. Mind you, I don't intend to stop strip cropping altogether. We need *both* strips and blade cultivation in this windy country. But right now, my strips are 24 rods wide as compared to the 20-rod ones that Dad used."

If moisture will cut wind erosion, why doesn't Gerritt use the irrigation water that flows through his place?

"Surface moisture itself won't hold the land," he explained. "As soon as the wind starts it dries the top layers right out. You need a trash cover to hold land. Of course, I'd get more straw if I used that water, but I'm getting a good trash cover now without it. (Please turn to page 59)

LAST summer, Louis Stotyn of Monarch, Alta., looked up from the machine he was oiling to see a stranger standing nearby.

"I'm from Texas," the stranger said, "and I read somewhere that farmers here have been strip cropping for about 40 years. In fact, it said this was the first district in North America to try it."

"They had to," Louis told him. "We get some pretty strong winds here. It was a case of cropping in strips, or getting no crops at all."

"Well sir," said the Texan, "that just might be the answer to my problem. I lose a big chunk of my topsoil every time we have a dry year."

Louis led him down to a piece of bottom land where the Oldman River makes a big sweeping bend around the whole field. Of the 480 acres in this piece, 158 acres is in pasture and the remainder cultivated in alternating 10-rod strips—one strip in grain and the next in fallow and so on.

"This land has been strip cropped since the 1920's," Stotyn said, "but in spite of this, there was a good deal of wind erosion in the twenties, thirties and early forties. Like most farmers in this area, the former tenant of this land ran his strips north and south, which was considered to be at right angles to the prevailing winds (west to east).

"But the soil on the clean fallow strips *did* move a little," he went on, "and it started to form high ridges along the western edges of the stubble. After a bit the field got so bumpy, the farmer had to change the direction of his strips from running north and south to running northwest and southeast. The idea was that cultivating machinery would then cross these ridges at an angle, thus tearing them apart and causing a slow leveling process.

"For the same reason, I followed up this practice when I took over. Actually the prevailing winds right here come in from the southwest, so



Monarch country: On bottom land, Stotyn has lighter soil, southwest winds and runoff from above.



Hodgson ties a rope around a gnarled juniper root. His rope horse drags it back to the ranch for him.

JUNIPER ROOT

for a Cowboy Sculptor

WILFRED G. HODGSON, of Dorothy, Alta., is a cowboy who achieved fame not just for the trick-riding of his youth, but for outstanding artistry in carving juniper roots into lovely figurines.

The tall slim rancher, springy as ever although over 70, came to Canada when he was 15, lured from northern England by tales of cowboys. For many years "Kid" Hodgson was a trick-rider with the wild west shows. Then he settled down on a 2,600-acre ranch to raise beef cattle and wheat.

When depression struck and beef prices sagged, Hodgson turned to whittling for philosophy and pastime. When his horse lost a shoe in some tangled juniper roots, he found just the material he needed to develop a craft peculiarly his own.

He uses techniques unlearned and untaught in any school. His material, twisted gritty roots of juniper, is such that the average woodcarver would scorn. His tools, keen and highly individual, never came out of any hobby kit. He designed and fashioned them himself out of old machinery on the ranch forge. Specially shaped and tempered, right-hand and left-hand knives are kept sharp and keen, for the tough gnarled roots quickly blunt any cutting edge.

"Fashioned by nature but finished by man," is the way he describes his unusual wood sculpture. A Spanish artist described it otherwise. "The first new thing to come out of wood sculpture in two centuries," he put it.

For perhaps a month or more, Hodgson studies the segment of juniper root standing on a shelf, while he works at something else. Gradually a figure takes form in his mind's eye, and the result may be a dancing girl or a wood nymph in a swirl of red-and-white streaked juniper root. No two figures can be identical.

Hodgson has ridden the ranges many hundreds of miles, searching out suitable roots. After a quarter-century of carving, there are few large roots left in the nearby coulees. He makes the occasional expedition into the shortgrass country and eroded hills south of Manyberries to find roots of sufficient size.

Rarely leaving home, Hodgson is content to help son Tom on the ranch beside the Red Deer, and carve according to inspiration and inclination. Purchasers seek him out, and gladly pay \$200 to \$500 for carvings that are literally heirlooms. V

Story and Photos by RICHARD HARRINGTON



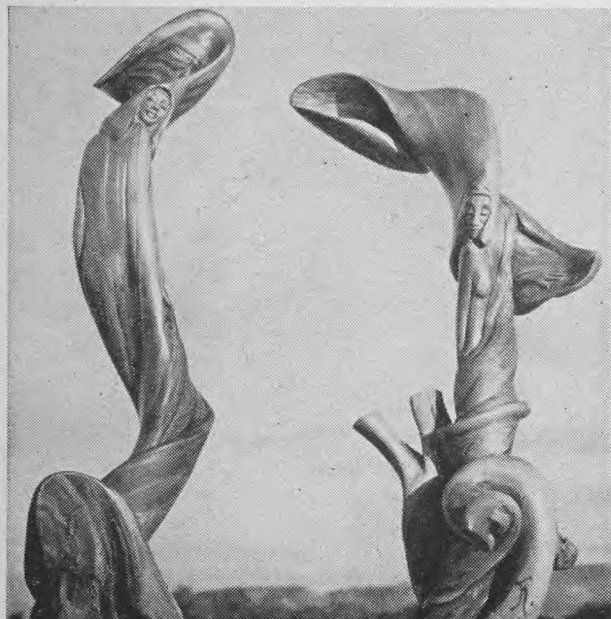
Found in nearby coulees and clay hill areas, roots are saved off with hacksaw.



Once at home, rough outer bark is rasped off, sound pieces studied, until figure presents itself.



Sculptor Hodgson at serious work. He uses razor-sharp right- and left-hand tools, made in the ranch forge, to ply his art.



Close-up of Hodgson's attractive figurines. No two are the same, because the wood takes infinite forms.



Juniper root twists into fearful shapes in search of moisture in the Badlands. Hodgson pioneered their use for carving. He describes his figurines as "fashioned by nature but finished by man."

● *Potato grower, processor and exporter, Bob McCain, added a beef enterprise 4 years ago, with hay as part of his rotation.*



[Guide photos

Here's a Switch...

More Beef from Small Farms

A new approach to beef production may save hundreds of New Brunswick farms

by **DON BARON**

TEXTBOOKS say that the vast expanses of cheap western rangeland form the heart of Canada's beef industry. Feedlot operators have been turning to this area for their feeder cattle for years. But down in New Brunswick, they are talking about a new "small farm" approach to beef cow herds.

Take Carleton County, for example. It is an area of fertile rolling fields where farmers once prospered by growing and selling potatoes. But potato growing has gone specialized of late. Dozens of people on 100-acre farms who once grew 10, 20 or 30 acres of the crop have been hit by falling prices and rising costs. They couldn't afford mechanical pickers, insulated storages and other costly equipment.

Travel along country roads and you'll see "For Sale" signs nailed up at gateway after gateway. Behind those signs, you'll see unpainted houses with boarded-up windows. Asking price for these farms has fallen to giveaway levels. Like the ranch areas of the West, this is low-priced land today. Unlike the West, it is divided into 100-acre farms. It is rain-drenched land too, and as productive as any in the country.

"Almost ideal for beef production," declares Agricultural Representative Charles Gallagher, at Centreville. "Those who are applying modern ideas to beef management are getting some surprises. They are handling 25 or 30 cows or more on 100 acres of land. They are finding they can double this by careful soil management. And they have time left over for other work too."

King Avery, a man close to retirement age himself, watched his son start up farming nearby, finally give it up and head for the city. A year ago,

Avery began buying Hereford cows. By spring, he had 35 of them. He put them out to graze on his son's 120-acre farm. By fall, he had a crop of vigorous feeder calves to keep or to sell.

"A good demonstration of what this land will do," Gallagher told The Country Guide. "But it's only a start. If the land was limed, the cow herd could be doubled. Every cow would raise a vigorous calf and stay fat herself on the lush pasture."

ONE of New Brunswick's biggest farmers, Bob McCain, has also turned to beef. His beef operations are confined to a 150-acre farm at Florenceville, where he runs his 50-cow herd of white-faces. All the grazing for this herd comes from this one farm. However, he grows hay on his potato farms as part of the crop rotation.

McCain has set his sights high. He figures that once he builds up the fertility of the pasture farm, he can double his herd, to run 100 cows on the 150 acres.

McCain's program calls for freshening the cows in April and May. He forces the top half of the calf crop along to market at 11 months of age, when they weigh 900 pounds. To get that fast growth, he creep feeds the calves right through the summer pasture season. Winter feed includes pea-vine silage, hay and grain—all of which he grows on his own land.

Last fall, when day after day of rainy weather blackened his 300 acres of seed oats, McCain went west to buy steers to eat the ruined crop. But in looking to the future, he predicts: "Five years from now, I won't have to go west. The way this district is turning to beef cows, there will be lots of steers right here to feed out."

THE farms McCain and Avery are using for beef are typical of dozens in the district that can be picked up at giveaway prices. Agricultural Representative Gallagher drove this reporter up and down side roads, and main roads too, pointing out some of the land bargains. Here are just a few we saw:

- 100 cleared acres, in good shape, with no buildings, that sold for \$1,500 recently.
- 200 cleared acres with fair buildings, that sold for \$5,000.
- 100 cleared acres, with a good house, and fair buildings, that sold for \$3,500.

Said Gallagher: "There are buys like these in almost any part of Carleton County. Most of this land would need 3 tons of lime per acre to make it yield heavy crops of timothy and red clover. Then it would keep producing those crops year after year—giving 6 months of grazing each year."

As Gallagher sees it, the swing to beef cattle is gaining momentum. In the past 7 years, cattle population in the county has tripled from 9,000 to 27,000, and most of these are beef animals. But this is just a start. He believes that if more people sensed the opportunity that is there, the area could become a major beef center. Droughts are almost unknown. It has cheap and fertile land that is already cleared. All that many empty farms require are new fences, and a top dressing of lime. Then, a good beefman can handle 70 cows on 150 acres.

"And beef production is a chain reaction," he adds. "The manure produced will further build up the soils. And grass can be grown almost perpetually on any field."

On his own farm, where he is "practicing what he preaches," he has fields that still aren't sod-bound after being down to grass for over 20 years.

New Brunswick's "small farm" beef program is based on a new concept of farming. It is made possible because the old 2-year-old feeder steer has gone out of fashion. With feedlot operators demanding calves or yearlings, cow herd owners can handle more cows, get faster turnover, and higher income. The calves do their own milking, farmers have no separators to turn. The farm's entire resources go into producing beef—the cash crop that comes from the grass and hay and grain produced on the land.

Under the program, a 150-acre farm can handle more cows, produce more livestock to sell, with less labor, than it ever could before. Down in New Brunswick, they are counting on this being incentive enough to save thousands of fertile acres that stand in danger of going back to bush. V



● *Bob McCain (l.) and his beef herdsman looking over the herd on pasture.*



Benson: "There'll be no support price for livestock in the U.S. as long as I'm the Secretary of Agriculture."

WHAT CANADA'S BEST CUSTOMER THINKS

Benson assesses the United States farm problem. Readers will find his remarks contain much food for thought

By **CLIFF FAULKNER**

SPEAKING to the 64th annual convention of the Western Stock Growers' Association at Calgary in January, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, assured his listeners the United States was deeply concerned that trade between our two countries should be healthy and mutually profitable.

"We are each other's best customer," he pointed out. "There is more trade between our two countries than between any other two countries in the world. In agriculture too, our mutual trade is big. The value of your exports to us (U.S.) has averaged about \$300 million a year for the past 2 years, and we've sold you some \$350 million worth in the same period.

"The Canadian market for citrus fruits, other fruits, fresh vegetables, vegetable oils, fats, soybeans, corn and cotton are also big items. You get most of your raw cotton from us. And we, in turn, are a good customer for feed grains and mill feeds—as well as seeds, malting barley and seed potatoes.

"We have a long history of trade in cattle. Since World War II, U.S. imports of cattle from Canada have been closely connected with our cattle cycle. When our cattle numbers are relatively low, imports go up—when they're high, there isn't much inducement for Canadian producers to market cattle in the U.S.

"Now, I'd like to talk to you about the agricultural situation in the United States, particularly about livestock and wheat.

CATTLE MARKETING

THE cattle industry is very important to both of us. In the U.S. last year, 23 per cent of our farm cash receipts came from cattle and calves. As a matter of fact, livestock and livestock products brought in well over half of all farm cash income. Our beef market is growing. Americans have been eating upwards of 80 pounds of beef per person per year since 1955, as compared to 66 pounds a decade ago, and 56 pounds two decades ago.

"In recent years our U.S. cattlemen have come to appreciate anew their freedom to produce and market their livestock. They've found it better to make production adjustments themselves than to depend upon government to try to do it for them. That way, they haven't lost valuable markets because of government price fixing.

"We all know the livestock industry is noted for its ups and downs, and rather wide price fluctuations. And that decreasing and increasing live-

stock numbers is the time honored method used by farmers to adjust their feed supply to changing needs. We also know it's best if these changes in meat output occur gradually. Prices can remain favorable under a moderate and steady increase in cattle numbers, but violent changes harm the whole industry.

"I might point out that the favorable U.S. prices of recent years were partly due to the after-effects of drought which depleted our ranges. Restocking these areas has kept many cattle from going to market. As of January 1, 1960, the number of cattle and calves on farms is estimated at about 103 million, an all-time record high.

"To keep pace with our growing population, the market can easily sustain an increase of about two million head of cattle a year. But over the past 2 years we've added eight to nine million head. They're building up too fast in our opinion. This could depress prices badly 2 or 3 years from now, or, if another drought comes, lead to heavy losses of stock.

"But I think we can expect producers to act with moderation. Never before have cattlemen been so well informed as to the economic factors of their business. I've always had—and have now



Ezra Benson talks over questions of farm policy with rancher G. Burton at the W.S.G.A. meeting.

—great confidence in the ability of our farm and ranch people to make wise decisions when they've been given the facts."

HOGS OFF—PRICES TO RISE

WHAT about U.S. hog production? Secretary Benson said their government is very encouraged by the adjustments American hog producers appear to be making. Producers have indicated they will reduce 1960 spring farrowings, which should cut the hog crop by about 11 per cent. If they follow through on this, hog prices should be more favorable during the last half of this year.

"There's one thing you can be sure of," he said, "the United States won't embark on a support price for livestock as long as I'm Secretary of Agriculture. I had a query about this from a Corn Belt farmer not long ago. He admitted that, if the government decided on a support price for hogs, he was going to breed more sows.

"That's what happened when the wheat acreage allotment was increased. We gained 155,000 new wheat growers and the surplus was increased by 600 million bushels. But, under our present program of getting out of the farm products business, I foresee the day when even wheat will cease to be a continuing government problem," he added.

DAIRY POLICY SOUND

LOOK what happened when we decided on a more realistic dairy policy. Farmers were pretty hot about it for awhile, but most of them seem to be coming around to our way of thinking. In 1954, we had 466 million pounds of butter, 435 million pounds of cheese and 600 million pounds of dried milk in government storage. At one time, we also had over a billion pounds of vegetable oils, which compete with butter when made into spreads, such as margarine. These no longer hang over the market. All of these stocks have been liquidated or committed to use. Dairy products now flow into markets, not into government warehouses. For the first time in 8 years, milk supply and demand is in balance. Dairy incomes are at a near-record level.

CRISIS IN WHEAT

NOW for contrast, let's look at the U.S. wheat situation. There's no denying that we face a crisis in wheat. Why is this true? Largely because we've tried to (Please turn to page 60)

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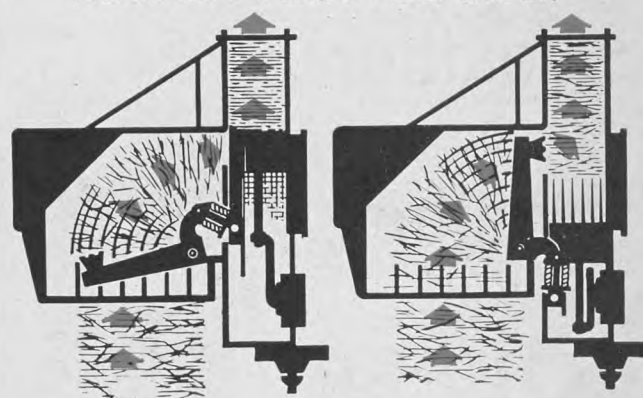
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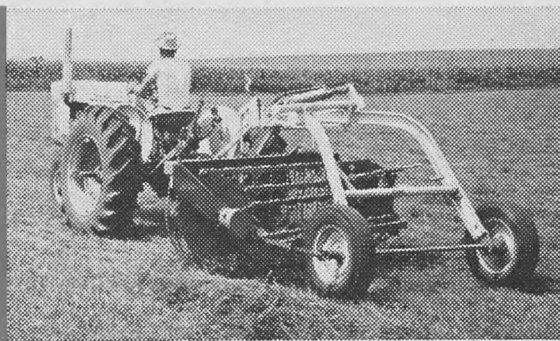
Here the sweep fork is forward, ready to move hay into the bale chamber in a single, leaf-saving motion.

Now the plunger is retracted while the sweep fork delivers a fresh charge of hay into the bale chamber.

Notice direct-connected mounting of sweep fork on plunger. This exclusive co-ordinated action reduces jamming.



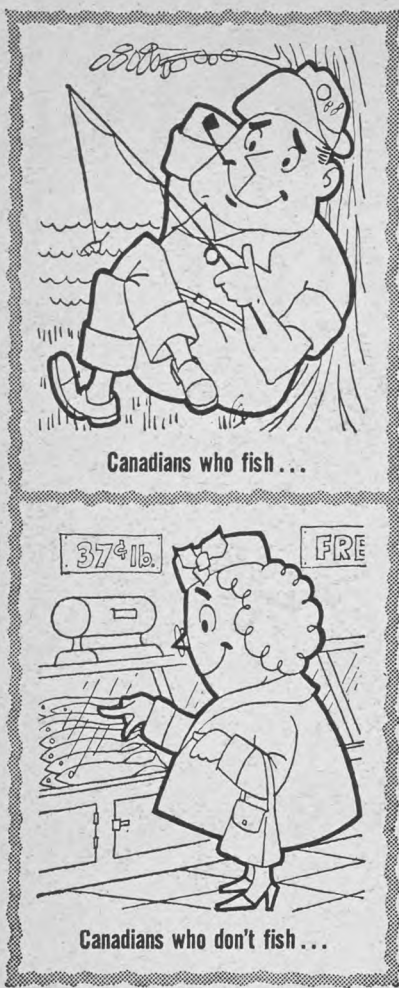
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Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 18



TO stand on ground once trodden by a hero of history is an experience rare and curiously exciting. The National Museum in Ottawa had asked me to look over the Fond du Lac-Lake Athabaska region to find a paintable background for a proposed barren-ground caribou diorama: preferably along a historic fur trade route.

Once arrived in the area, I had the aid of my host, former trapper and jovial fellow Scandinavian, Gunnar Morberg of Stony Rapids, conservation officers Chick Terry and Dave Neilly, and pilot Clarence Ferguson. Going over my preliminary sketches, they agreed that one of the most likely sites was the caribou crossing above the outflow of the Fond du Lac River from Black Lake. Gunnar and Chris Thimsen (who a few months before guided the Prime Minister after grayling in these waters) ran interference for me. Plowing through snowdrifts we finally reached Black Lake.

When I set up my easel it was on the shore trodden in 1796 by the fur-trading explorer David Thompson. J. B. Tyrrell, himself a famous traveler and geographer, called Thompson: "the greatest land geographer who ever lived." Over this portage from Black Lake around Elizabeth Falls on the Fond du Lac River, Thompson with two Chipewyan companions struggled on his epic canoe journey from Fairford House to Lake Atha-

baska—the first white man to come this route. His mapping of the country covered is amazingly accurate even by today's standards.

BELOW where I stood painting (and freezing) the tracks of five barren-ground caribou led confidently over the uncertain ice. I was reminded that Thompson in his journal noted that here at Black Lake and at Hatchet Lake lived a huge kind of caribou almost twice the size of the barren-ground species. Apparently the animals frequented a restricted area and are today extinct.

Not far up the Black River from here is a unique rapid, a treacherous chute which Thompson describes in his "Narrative" as the river disappearing under the rock. Today, as then, it lies in wait to devour an unwary canoeman. It was on the same Black River that Thompson and his companions narrowly escaped death by mosquitoes, sickness and starvation after capsizing and losing equipment and food in the treacherous river. At the last extremity of hunger they met friendly Indians and were saved. Had they perished, Canada would have sustained an irreparable loss, though even today not everyone is aware of the enormous debt owed to that neglected, uncomplaining, magnificently gifted man. Flying over the land he mapped so painfully on foot and by canoe, I salute his memory.



Linseed Still in Front

FOR those who wonder whether flax is continuing to hold its place in the market, it is reassuring to hear from the Canada Department of Agriculture that about 70 per cent of all vegetable oil used in paints and varnishes in Canada is linseed oil.

Use of soybean oil in paints increased from 1.6 million lb. in 1949 to 7 million lb. in 1956, but this took place at the expense of Chinawood oil, which dropped from second to

third place in importance. Castor oil jumped from 1.6 million lb. to 2.2 million lb. in the same period, but it constitutes only 4 per cent of all vegetable oil used by the paint industry. Tall oil, a by-product of the mineral oil industry, has moved up from 0.7 million lb. in 1949 to 1.1 million lb. in 1956. Its low price is an inducement to paint manufacturers, but they still prefer the quality of vegetable oils.



[Guide photos]
Ted Sundal of the Taber Irrigation District.

Prairie Irrigation Should Modernize

by C. V. FAULKNER

"Ditch and furrow irrigation belongs to the horse and buggy days," says this long-time irrigation district secretary

IN his 44 years as secretary of the Taber Irrigation District, Ted Sundal has seen a lot of water applied to the dry soils of southern Alberta. Over the past 5 years in particular, he's watched ditch maintenance costs rise sharply, seen land damaged by alkali, and valuable water resources lost through seepage and evaporation. Now, he suggests that irrigation should take advantage of this new "pipeline age."

He believes that wherever practicable, water should move by pipes instead of by open ditches. Sprinkler systems should replace old-fashioned gravity flow methods of applying water to farm land.

"Sprinklers are a scientific way of putting on water," Ted Sundal told The Guide. "A man can apply an inch, half inch or any amount he desires. He can also control salt deposition better that way."

MANY water users in his district apparently agree with him. The number of sprinkler units in use there has increased from one in May 1949, to 144 by September 1959. Sprinklers are now used on about two-thirds of Taber's 31,700-acre water right area.

"Another thing that's made sprinklers popular," he went on, "is the difficulty of getting casual labor to do a proper irrigating job with a shovel. Applying water by hand takes a good deal of skill and knowledge, and it's usually a 16 to 18 hours per day proposition. In other words it takes at

least two shifts. If the stream is left to run wild the remaining 6 hours of the night, it can flood neighboring fields and road borrow pits. This can lead to prosecution and a heavy fine.

"On the other hand, casual labor can handle aluminum pipes. Under a sprinkler irrigation system, which only involves three or four pipe sets a day, it's easier to arrange labor shifts. There's also the added advantage of providing a uniform spread of water in both high and low places. Gravity flooding, with its 24-hour per day labor problem, places your operation back in the horse and buggy days.

"In the fall irrigating season—September to mid-October in southern Alberta—there are 10 to 12 hours of darkness. Water control during this period is difficult under gravity flow, but quite easily arranged with pipe sets.

"Now we come to the next phase of modernizing our irrigation systems," he continued. "This is the replacement of all lateral ditches with 10, 12, 16 and 20-inch aluminum or steel pipes. This would be a big step forward because most seepage damage is caused by ditch laterals. Another big advance would be the delivering of pressurized water to farms. This would save the farmer from having to buy a pump, or having to use his tractor to power it.

"The average 40 to 64 nozzle sprinkler outfit would cost from \$4,000 to \$7,000, over and above the cost of delivering water to it. Thus,



Ralph Schlenker, Medicine Hat, loads aluminum pipe on this wagon chassis.

pressurized water on the farm would mean a big saving by cutting fuel and tractor repair costs. Replacing lateral ditches with pipes would also do away with unsightly excavations which disfigure the landscape.

"IN my opinion," says Ted, "any new irrigation development, such as the South Saskatchewan River project, should adopt sprinklers for farm irrigation and pipes in place of lateral ditches. Ditch construction requires check gates, diversion structures, drops, farm turn-outs, bridges and culverts. The ditches also have to be cleared periodically, and their banks sprayed to control weeds. Admittedly, the initial cost of pipes and pumping units would be higher. But you'd more than make that up over the years by eliminating ditch maintenance costs.

"In 1912, the first major gas line in southern Alberta was constructed from Bow Island to Calgary, a distance of 200 miles. At that time we marvelled at the idea of a 200 mile-long pipeline. Today, we have lines over 2,000 miles long. We have pipes that carry milk, coal and cement as well as oil, gas and water. Engineers now foresee the day when big water pipelines will distribute water to all points on the prairie from two or three assured sources of supply. The 'pipe age' for irrigation services is right on our doorstep. To keep on marring our countryside with unsightly open ditches—to flood our fields by old gravity flow methods, is to close our eyes to progress." V



Field of sugar beets grown under sprinkler irrigation in southern Alberta.

FARM-PROVEN WILD OAT KILLER BRINGS 90-95% CONTROL

New Chemical Herbicide
Knocks Out Wild Oats
as they Germinate

Monsanto Avadex* wild oat killer at last offers prairie farmers practical and dependable control of wild oats. Avadex is applied as a spray before the crop is planted and is incorporated into the top three inches of soil by disking the same day as spraying. The chemical remains active in the soil throughout the long germinating period of the wild oat. Wild oat seedlings die as they sprout, while the cash crop emerges unharmed.

On one farm outside Spalding, Saskatchewan, Avadex sprayed on summerfallow ground and incorporated twice, gave 98% control of wild oats in barley. A single disking gave 95% control . . . and at least 90% to 95% control was recorded in all test areas when applied according to directions.

Effective control like this helps the grower improve his yields in two ways: first, the crop develops better without competition from wild oats for sunlight, moisture and soil nutrients; second, the grower can go to early plantings of late-maturing, high-yielding crop varieties. Delayed seeding as a wild oat control measure—never very satisfactory—is now a thing of the past.

Increased Yields

Results on demonstration plots point up the opportunities for profit in wild oat control with Monsanto Avadex. On one farm at Lilyfield, Manitoba, flax yields ran 6.4 bushels per acre in untreated fields; and 15.4 bushels in treated plots. At a conservative \$3.00 per bushel for flax, this is a \$5 to \$6 return for every dollar invested in wild oat control. On another farm near Spalding, Saskatchewan, barley yields on land heavily infested with wild oats ran 30 bushels to the acre on a ten-acre plot treated with Avadex. According to Alfred Knutsen, the farm operator, "On the untreated check plots, right alongside the treated plots, the crop would not have been worth harvesting."

Avadex is fully recommended by the Western Section of the National Weed Committee for wild oat control in flax, and for trial use in barley, rapeseed, sunflower and sugar beets. A product of Monsanto, Avadex has been registered by the Canadian Government for sale and will be commercially available for the first time during the 1960 growing season through Green Cross Products and the National Grain Company Limited, as distributors.

*Trademark of Monsanto Chemical Company



Beef from Dairy Herds

THERE'S a big opportunity for dairymen in Eastern Canada to breed their Holstein cows to beef sires, and to raise the calves as stockers, according to Ontario's livestock commissioner, W. P. Watson. Speak-

ing at the Eastern Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association annual meeting, Mr. Watson reported that big feedlots are springing up in Western Canada, and in 1959 more cattle were slaughtered there than in Eastern Canada.

At the same time, Ontario now has many feedlot operators putting through 300 to 2,000 cattle per year, and these people are not averse to feeding out crossbred steers, which have a Holstein as one parent. He saw this as an opportunity for Eastern dairymen to breed their poorer cows to beef bulls and cash in on the demand for stocker cattle.—D.R.B. ✓

Feeder Pig Co-op Answer for the Small Sow Herd

IS there a future for the small sow herd? Down in Wisconsin, U.S.A., a group of farmers have found there is. They set up a feeder pig marketing co-op, have seen it grow to sell 210,000 pigs in 1959 from the farms of over 3,000 members (with an average of 7 sows each). Manager Norval Dvorak says feeder pig production will continue to expand in areas like his own that border big grain producing areas.

"There is great strength in the small sow herd," according to Dvorak. "Mass farrowings have been plagued by diseases and lack of skills," he said at the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production.

"Producing weaners is an entirely different business from feeding them out. With weaners you are selling skills and labor. But a hog feeding business is a means of selling feed."

Mr. Dvorak recalled that before the co-op was established 3 years ago, his district had one of the most archaic marketing systems in the country—"It was a gypsy type of deal, a buyer-beware deal. The seller had no marketing power and no security."

Before the co-op was established, an economic survey was conducted to be sure of its need. "Then," reports Dvorak, "we set out to produce the kind of feeder pig we would like to buy ourselves."

"We wanted minimum standards, and we worked out a 3-year marketing agreement to assure our business success," he stated.

FARMERS taking part had to sign an agreement to market all their hogs through the co-op for a 3-year period. There was a liability clause, and any members who failed to comply had to pay up.

There were 426 producers taking part when they got underway 3 years ago, but this has increased to over 3,000. Just about everyone whose first 3-year agreement has expired, has continued with the co-op.

What service does the co-op provide? It assembles weaners from the farms of members, sorts them for size, grades them for uniformity, and groups them in lots of 50 or 100 or more for delivery. It delivers only on orders. Since many buyers order their pigs sight unseen, they have the privilege of refusing them. A 48-hour liveability guarantee goes with every pig too.

The co-op now handles about 20 per cent of Wisconsin's feeder pigs, and Mr. Dvorak reports that this volume has given them several big advantages:

- Marketing efficiency—they are reducing per-pig marketing costs.
- Improved bargaining position.
- Greater lot uniformity.

Under their program, the co-op must sell every pig offered—and this can be a burden. But it earns them the respect of members and non-members too. Prices are raised or lowered according to market conditions.

The co-op has staged hog shows and demonstrations to assist producers to do a better job. It has speeded up extension work and the acceptance of new ideas. It has bound together the members for their own good. It is co-operating in a trial artificial insemination program for swine too. For Dvorak says the big need now is for pigs that are better genetically. He predicts, that as the bugs are worked out of this, there will be the fastest improvement in type, growth ability and quality of feeder pigs in their district that has ever been seen anywhere.—D.R.B. ✓

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On the farm of Mr. Laurie Byers, Camrose, Alberta.

At the 1959 Royal Winter Fair in Toronto Mr. Laurie Byers walked away with two of the highest honours—the "Champion Pen of Five Steers" and the "Champion Car Lot" awards.

Mr. Byers is a great believer in Aureomycin. For the past three years he has relied on this inexpensive Cyanamid antibiotic to help ward off disease when starting his cattle in the feed lot. His usual practice is to give Aureomycin in the feed at the rate of 500 mg. per head per day for the first four or five days only, then drop back to 70 mg. per head per day for continuous feeding. Then, if trouble occurs during the feeding period he medicates the feed, again at 500 mg. of Aureomycin per head per day until the disease is cleared up. Certainly his method gets the results. Among the 260 calves Mr. Byers bought last Fall he had *no sickness*. No sickness despite the fact that these newly weaned calves came to his feed lot along with the severe stress conditions of wintry weather that covered the ground with 10 inches of wet snow! Aureomycin will help improve weight gains and protect *your* cattle against disease and stress. An investment of a few cents per head per week is all you need. Talk it over with your feed dealer soon.

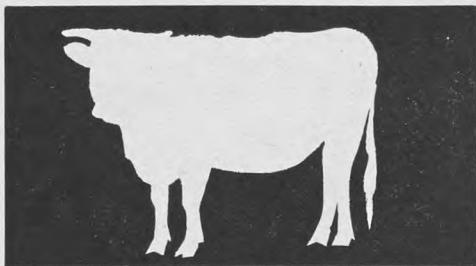
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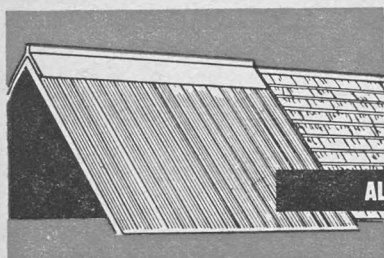
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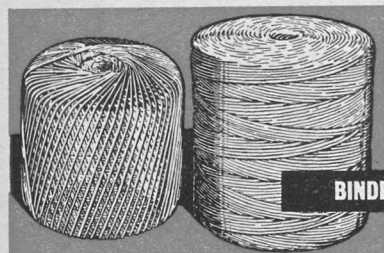
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CHEMICAL CONTROL of Wild Oats—CARBYNE—a post-emergent chemical has received trial approval from the Canada Department of Agriculture for use on Spring Wheat, Barley and Sugar Beets.

The recommendations of application are: **WHEAT and BARLEY**—one-half to one pound of active ingredient per acre sprayed during the two-leaf stage of the Wild Oat plant. **SUGAR BEETS**—one pound of active ingredient per acre sprayed during the two-leaf stage of the Wild Oat plant. The two-leaf stage of the Wild Oat plant usually occurs from 4 to 9 days after its emergence from the ground.

CARBYNE is still in the trial stage—for more specific information see your United Grain Growers Limited agent.



WILD OATS

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LIVESTOCK

The Steady Beef Producer

THE backbone of the beef industry is the steady producer who rides out the ups and downs of the cattle cycle. A rising cattle market generally means more and more farmers turning to beef, and a rash of new feedlots all over the country—these are the “in-and-outers.” When cattle populations build up to a point where demand slackens, prices fall and the in-and-outers switch to something else. These are the forces which accentuate the swings of the cattle cycle, while the steady producer acts as the industry's balance wheel.

Like his father before him, Albert Nicol of Tompkins, Sask., is a steady producer of commercial beef. The elder Nicol came west from Ontario in 1883 via the Missouri River, and settled near Maple Creek. When crops got pretty dry on that farm about 5 years later, he moved some 20 miles east to the present Nicol farm on Skull Creek and started raising cattle.

The new farm proved to be a “natural” for raising livestock. Every year the creek floods adjacent bottom lands, ensuring a plentiful supply of native hay for winter use. Higher up, about 500 acres of good crop land grows enough wheat, rye, oats and barley for sale or feeding, and the nearby Sand Hills country provides

summer grazing leases with a carrying capacity of one cow per 40 acres. By combining native range, native hay and home-grown grain, the Nicols can handle about 500 head of grade Herefords a year, counting breeding stock, old cows and calves.

THERE was a big increase (up to 150 per cent) in cattle numbers in the Maple Creek district from 1951 to 1956, but in the past 3 years, high beef prices across the line have



[Guide photos]
Albert Nicol believes there'll always be a market for big, grass-fed steers.



Glen Nicol puts up a metal granary to store some of this year's grain crop.

tended to keep the cattle population down.

Many farmers and ranchers in this district have guarded against future pasture and hay shortages by planting high-yielding cultivated grasses which can double or triple the carrying capacity of the native range.

During the past year, they've bought enough forage seed through their Provincial Forage Assistance Policy to sow 7,500 acres—about 2,700 acres more than is being planted by any other district in Saskatchewan. This is handy insurance in case a lessening of market demand leaves them with more animals on their hands than they could normally handle with the land they have. — C.V.F.



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LIVESTOCK

Meat from Various Sheep Breeds

A COMPARISON of the weights and percentages of the total carcasses from four breeds of sheep, carried out over 4 years by the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., is reported by R. D. Clark as follows:

Breed	Carcass weight	Dressing percentage	Percentage of total carcass:				
			Leg	Shoulder	Middle	Stew	Waste
Suffolk	46.4	49.3	26.5	25.2	24.4	18.1	5.8
Hampshire ..	45.4	50.3	25.5	24.3	25.1	19.4	5.7
Rambouillet..	41.8	48.5	25.9	24.2	24.1	19.2	5.9
Romnelet	44.6	51.3	25.5	25.0	23.9	19.2	6.1

No significant differences appeared between the percentage of carcass represented by the leg, middle and shoulder, which are the most valuable wholesale cuts. This also applied to

stew and waste. There were conformation differences between the Rambouillet and other breeds as judged visually, but it was not borne out in the carcass cuts. The dressing percentage, calculated from warm carcass weight and overnight shrunk weight, was highest in Romnelet and lowest in Rambouillet.

Mr. Clark draws the conclusion that white-faced range sheep will produce carcasses yielding as high a percentage of valuable cuts as the Down breeds compared in this trial. ✓

Better Farrowing With Right Handling

SOME of the causes of trouble at farrowing time were outlined by Dr. J. Henderson of Ontario Veterinary College recently. They were as follows:

Constipation after farrowing and its effect on milking ability can happen if the farmer does not know the date of farrowing and so does not cut back the sow's feed during the last week, especially protein.

Also, the sow may not have enough exercise. Experiments have shown that a sow farrows bigger and healthier litters if she has lots of exercise, and is often free of constipation troubles too.

A sow does not have to produce a lot of milk, so keep her slightly underfed and in a laxative state with oily laxatives or bran, says Dr. Henderson. She may not milk because of an infection in one or more quarters, or because the young pigs are unhealthy. One cure is to give her pituitin to start her milking.

Sometimes pituitin won't work. Some sows are slow udder developers, or ergot poisoning may inhibit udder development. Try an antibiotic after pituitin and a laxative to clean the sow out.

Sow hysteria might be a factor. Tranquilizers won't work all the time. Some sows will go to sleep and allow nursing, but others wake up and go after the young pigs. ✓



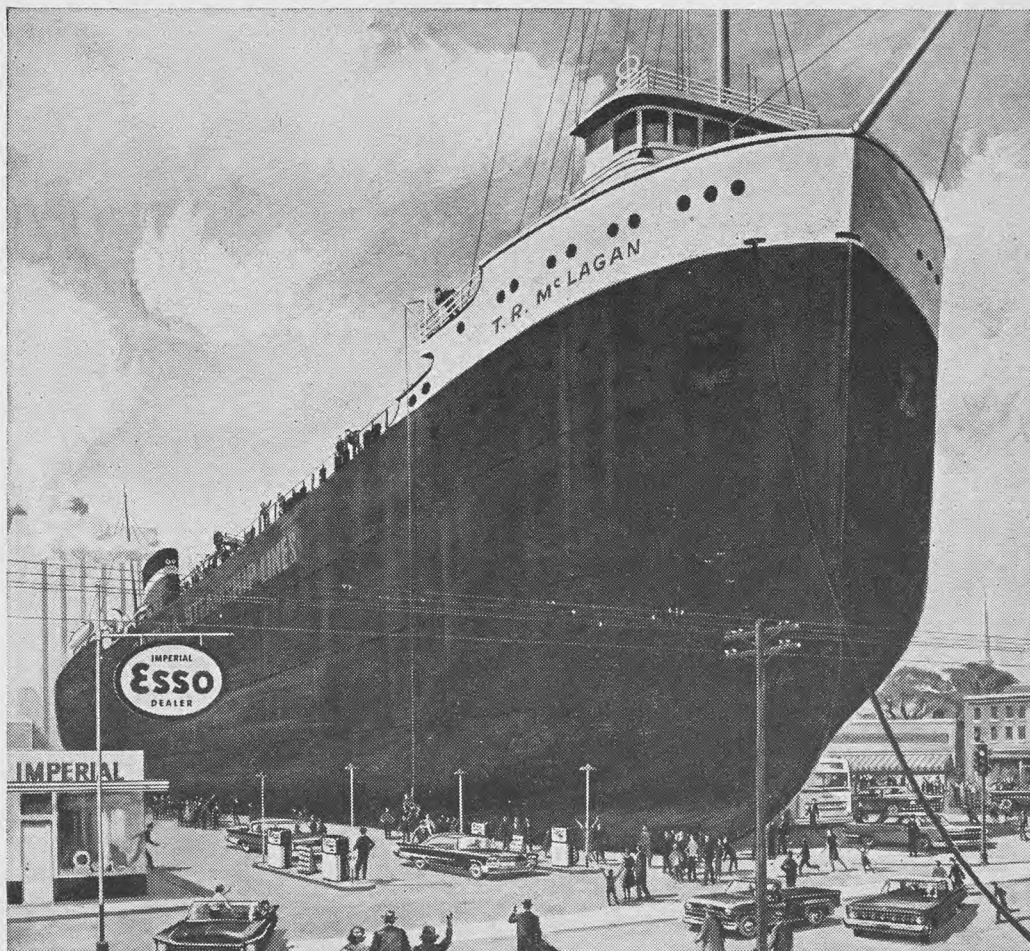
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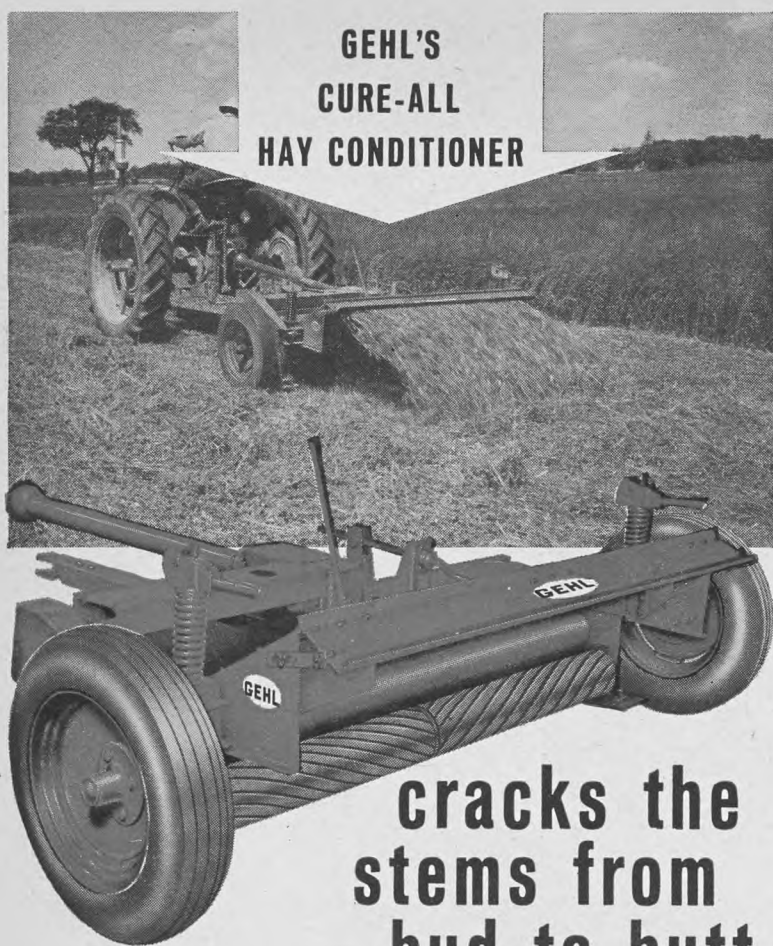
In between are hundreds of other products, like the oils, greases and fuel used by the T. R. McLagan and the lubricants for your car.

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*DBS wholesale price index.

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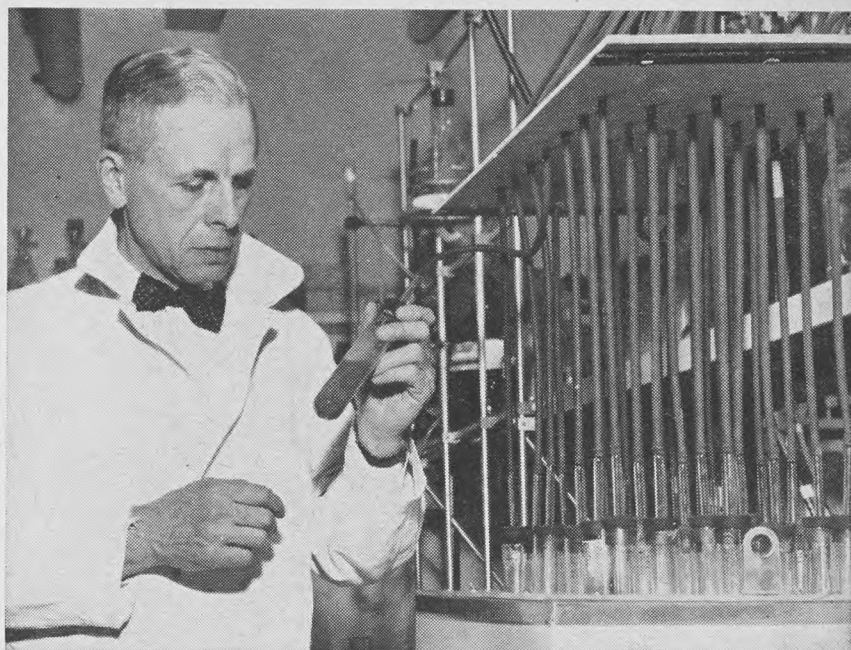
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LIVESTOCK

How Good Is Your Hay?

New method tells how fast hay will be digested and how much an animal will eat



[Macdonald College photos]

Dr. Crampton inspects the artificial rumen where hay samples are digested.

CALL your hay leafy, or early cut, or high in protein, and you still won't have answered the most important question about it—how good is it as a feed?

Matter of fact, there never has been a satisfactory measurement of the feed value of forages. But Dr. E. W. Crampton, chairman of the Department of Nutrition at Macdonald College, Que., and his co-workers, E. Donefer and Dr. Lew Lloyd, believe that they have come up with a workable one. It takes into account a vital factor that has been overlooked before—the amount of feed that an animal will eat. And it gets away from long costly digestion trials such as are required in determining the T.D.N. (Total Digestible Nutrients) of a feed. It can be done right in the laboratory.

"It's a way to get at the 'economic usefulness' of a feed," says Dr. Crampton, "to tell how much of the total energy needed by an animal in a day can be supplied from the roughage."

"Two things are involved in assessing any feed. How much the animal will eat, and what percentage of it provides something useful."

The new measurement, which he calls **Nutritive Value Index**, takes into account both of these. It could have plenty of uses:

- Farmers could bring samples of their hay into a lab, and within a few days get a calculation of its value.

- It could save experimental farms doing costly feeding trials to assess the value of forages.

- It might even make it possible to see if certain substances can be added to hay samples to make them more valuable. For example, if digestibility is hampered by lack of phosphorus, this element might be added to improve value of the hay.

He has used it already to rank various forages according to their relative feeding values. The following species, if cut at the same time and fed the same way, would rank:

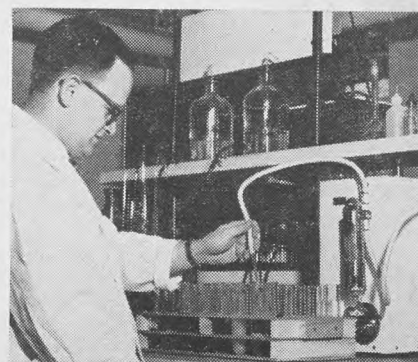
1. Early cut artificially dried clover
2. Early cut artificially dried alfalfa
3. Timothy
4. Brome grass
5. Straw.

He lists another ranking he has made:

1. Early cut legume
2. Early cut grass
3. Late cut legume
4. Late cut grass.

DR. CRAMPTON says that the terms, T.D.N., nutritive value, and feeding value, which have been used for years, do refer to a feed's usefulness to an animal. They take into account the nutrients it contains, and how well they will be ultimately digested. But this in itself isn't enough. Two samples with the same T.D.N. value might be digested at different rates. An animal being fed a slowly digested hay won't be able to eat as much, so will require plenty of supplementary grain to fatten or grow. Animals eating quickly digested hay of the same T.D.N. value would be able to eat much more, and thus might require very little grain or supplement to grow or fatten.

To carry out their work, the Macdonald College scientists use an "artificial rumen." This laboratory device includes a series of small glass vials (Please turn to page 28)



E. Donefer has assisted in the work of determining digestibility of hay.

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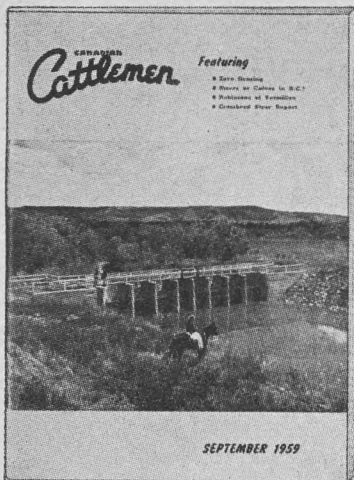
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LIVESTOCK

containing "rumen liquor" to which samples of hay are added. The hay is digested in the vials much the same as it would be in an animal's stomach.

Says Dr. Crampton: "We digest or ferment a sample of forage in the laboratory, measuring it at 12 hours and again at 48 hours. The 12-hour fermentation gives us a clue to how much of the forage the animal is likely to eat, whereas the 48-hour fermentation tells us the ultimate amount of nutrients that the animal will get from whatever it does eat. A combination of the two gives us our Nutritive Value Index."

The index looks like it should help the country's livestock men, but Dr. Crampton points out that more work will have to be done to perfect the

technique. The idea must gain acceptance by other scientists too. So it will still be some time before anyone can go to a nutrition laboratory and get a measurement on his own hay samples. —D.R.B.

Sheep In the Spring

THE ewe's condition and resistance are at their lowest ebb just before lambing. Threadworms and stomach worms are the main internal parasites affecting sheep in the spring, and their long wool helps to hide their poor condition due to parasitism.

The Ontario Veterinary College recommends dosing all sheep with phenothiazine before the trouble occurs. Ewes due to lamb within a month should not be treated until after they have lambed, because there is a risk of abortion or premature birth. Animals should be treated again just before they are put out on summer pasture, but lambs should not be treated under 3 months of age.

Giving Pigs Roughage and Protein

ALFALFA meal has a definite place in the swine ration. Martin Palmer of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture says a finishing or brood sow ration, in particular, should contain roughage and protein. Alfalfa provides roughage, appreciable amounts of protein, and ash, lime and required vitamins.

The protein content of alfalfa is about 14 per cent for hay and 21 per cent for leaf meal. This compares with 50 per cent protein in tankage, 60 per cent in fish meal and 35 per cent in linseed oil meal.

Here is a suggested ration for pregnant sows: 15 lb. alfalfa, 35 lb. barley and/or wheat, 42 lb. oats, 8 to 10 lb. of 35 to 40 per cent protein supplement.

Less roughage should be fed to the market hog, but some may be added to a finishing ration, especially if oats are not available. Good quality alfalfa meal may make up 10 to 25 per cent of the barley ration.

Lifting Without Straining the Back

THERE are six steps in lifting feed bags safely, based on the idea that the strongest muscles are in the legs, thighs, arms and shoulders, not in the back. The Ontario Department of Agriculture's safety expert, Hal Wright says this is the system:

1. Make sure you have solid footing.
2. Squat down close to the object, keeping the back fairly straight and not going down to a full squat.
3. Grab the load firmly.
4. Take a deep breath while lifting so that your muscles are tensed.
5. Carry the load close to you to distribute the weight over your whole body, keep better balance and reduce the weight on the muscles of the lower back.
6. Get help if the load is too heavy.

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Average net return per animal, after deducting the cost of the additive, was \$6.94 for those on fattening rations, and \$5.63 for those on growing rations. Calculated another way, the net return per dollar invested in the stimulants was \$11.57 for the fattening rations, and \$9.38 for the growing rations.

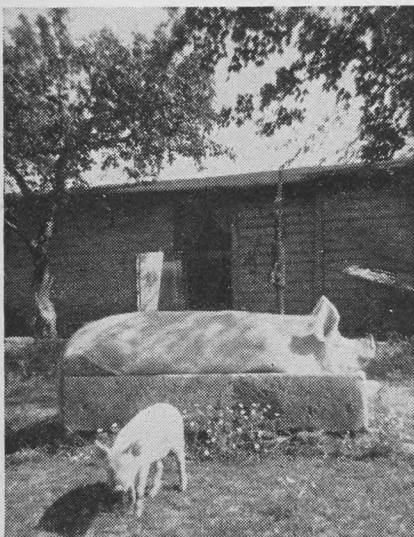
These facts were reported by Dr. Wise Burroughs of Iowa State University, at the meeting of the American Society of Animal Production in Chicago.

He also presented a summary of 112 experiments that had been made with two antibiotics, aureomycin and terramycin. Antibiotic-fed cattle gained 4 per cent faster, ate 3 per cent less feed, and there was a return of \$3.16 per animal, or \$3 for every dollar spent on the stimulants.

Carcass values averaged essentially the same in stilbestrol-fed or aureomycin-fed cattle, as compared to cattle getting no growth stimulant.

Tests in which stilbestrol implants were used, in either drylot or pasture, also showed that gain was stimulated. However, animals getting the biggest implants—up to 36 milligrams or more per animal — made biggest gains. This heavy implantation resulted in poorer carcasses.

When 24 milligram implants or less were used on cattle, carcass grades did not suffer, but gain stimulation was not as good as for cattle given stilbestrol as a feed additive. Dr. Burroughs concluded that beef men fattening cattle on heavy grain rations would make better returns on the average by feeding stilbestrol than by giving it as an implant. ✓



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Saving Pigs At Farrowing Time

PLENTY of young pigs are lost at farrowing, or shortly after, through crushing by the sow, starvation due to poor milk supply, injury and destruction by vicious sows, and scouring. Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., suggests that a good many losses can be prevented through good management and proper feeding.

It is important to familiarize the sow with her new quarters. Place her in a clean pen with guard rails about a week before she is due to farrow. Water should be available at all times, and care should be taken to feed a balanced ration that will stimulate milk production. But do not overfeed. They found at Brandon that a ration of 60 parts oats, 20 parts barley, 10 parts alfalfa meal, 10 parts protein-mineral supplement, and 10 parts bran was sufficiently bulky and mildly laxative.

At farrowing the amount of feed offered should be reduced. The water should be available when wanted, but the first feeding should be delayed for about 12 hours after farrowing. At that time a slop feed containing light bulk, such as oats and bran, is useful. Continue with light feeding for the first few days, after which heavier feeds can be added safely to the ration and increased gradually to put the sow on full feed in a week or 10 days after farrowing.

Careful management, good feeding, a sanitation program and supervision at farrowing time can reduce unnecessary losses. v

Cattle Ringworm

IF cattle develop ringworm, here's how Dr. Howard Neely of Ontario Veterinary College suggests you handle it:

Before treating a lesion, scrub it with a stiff brush and mild soap.

Apply tincture of iodine to the lesion.

Prevent the spread of ringworm by isolating infected animals.

Clean and disinfect grooming combs, halters, ropes, rubbing posts and feeders with 1 per cent chlorinated lime solution. v

Grain for Creep-Fed Lambs

TESTS of creep-fed grain rations for suckling lambs showed there is quite a wide choice of the kind or mixture of grain.

At the North Dakota Agricultural College, they divided 136 lambs into 4 groups at birth. One group had a pelleted ration of 60 parts ground alfalfa and 40 parts ground barley. A second group had crimped barley. A third was given cracked yellow corn. A fourth had 50 parts rolled oats, 34 parts cracked corn, 8 parts bran and 8 parts linseed oil meal.

There was no great difference in gain. The pelleted ration and the cracked corn produced slightly greater gains, but the other rations may have been a little more attractive to the lambs if the grind was a little coarser. v



To Cull Or Not to Cull?

AN 18-point guide to culling cows from the herd has been prepared by Cornell University. If your answer to any of the first nine questions is "yes", there is every reason to suspect that the cow should be culled. Here they are:

1. If she is a first-calf heifer, did she produce 30 per cent below herd average?
2. In the first 4 months of her lactation has she produced less than 130 lb. of butterfat?
3. Is her 305-day lactation record below the average of herd mates freshening during the same year and season?
4. Will she be dry 6 months or more?
5. Does she have a record of mastitis?
6. Is she positive to Bang's disease test?
7. Does she have breeding troubles?
8. Will it pay you to replace this cow with a higher producer?
9. Will it pay you to remove this cow without replacing her?
10. Is there a replacement cow available?
11. Is she an old cow?
12. Did she have complications after last calving?
13. Does she have a record of milk fever or ketosis?
14. Is space needed for fresh heifers?
15. Is the price of beef average to good?
16. Is she a slow milker?
17. Is she below your herd's average type?
18. Is she a spring freshener? ✓

Polled Friesians

THE British Friesian Cattle Society has opened a supplementary grading register for polled cattle of that breed. Naturally - polled Friesians (Holsteins) have been bred "unofficially" for some years from naturally polled sports within the breed, or by introducing outside blood from a polled breed. The Society is satisfied that polled cattle can be accepted now without endangering the breed's commercial qualities. ✓

Calf Care Follows Simple Rules

CALF management starts with the freshening cow. So the Ontario Department of Agriculture recommends moving her into a box stall when you judge she is within 24 hours of calving, or keep her in some area away from other cows.

It pays to have the stall draft-free, well bedded and clean. Scrub and disinfect the stall thoroughly. If you use a 1 per cent lye solution, dissolve a 13-ounce can in about a quart of cold water and add 8 gallons of hot water to the mixture. A cresol or

chlorine disinfectant and washing powder will do a good job too.

Try to be around the stable when the calf arrives. Wipe off any mucus from the calf's nose and mouth to prevent suffocation. Alternately compress and relax the chest walls if the calf doesn't start breathing immediately. Rub the calf dry with burlap if it is born in cold weather. Squeeze the material out of the attached navel cord and paint end with iodine.

Remove all the expelled membranes and soiled bedding from the stall immediately. Wash the cow's

udder and teats with a chlorine solution before the calf begins to nurse.

Make sure the calf has colostrum for the first 3 days, or until the cow's milk is ready for human use. If a good cow produces more colostrum or first milk than the calf needs, feed some of the surplus to calves from lower-producing dams. But don't overfeed either colostrum or milk—calf scours may be the result. The larger breeds need 6 to 8 lb. of whole milk daily, the smaller take 4 to 6 lb. A good rule is 1 lb. of milk for each 10 lb. of calf. High butterfat milk

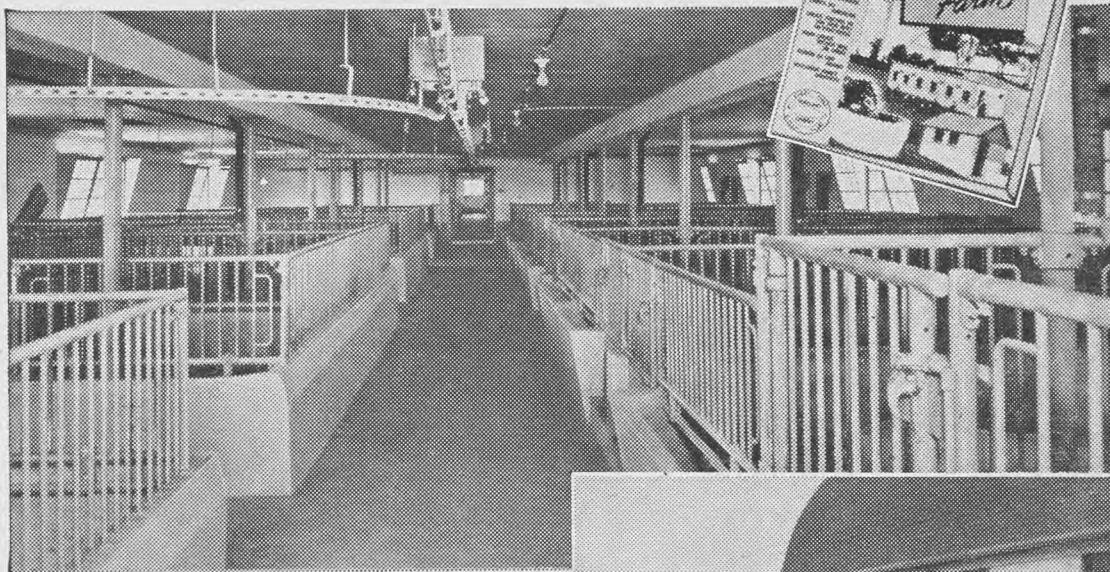
can be diluted with one-third warm water to prevent scouring.

Try individual calf pens for the first few weeks to prevent navel and udder sucking and the spread of diseases. Remove extra teats when a calf is 4 to 6 weeks old. Stretch the teat and snip it off with a clean sharp pair of scissors, and treat with tincture of iodine.

Guard against Bang's disease by having the veterinarian vaccinate the calves when they are 4 to 6 months old. ✓

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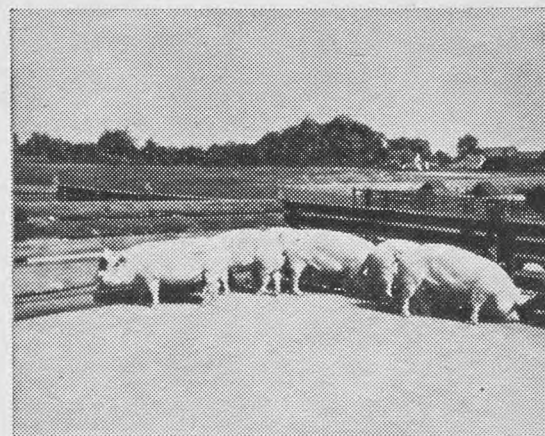
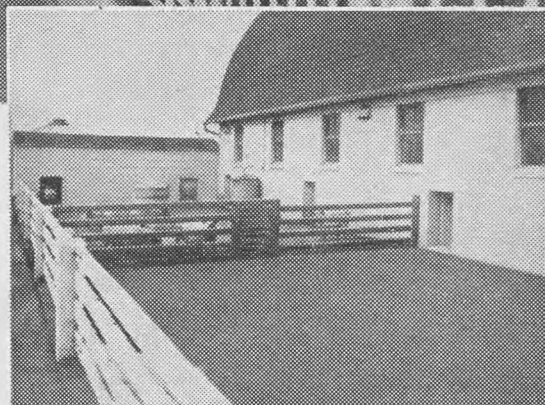
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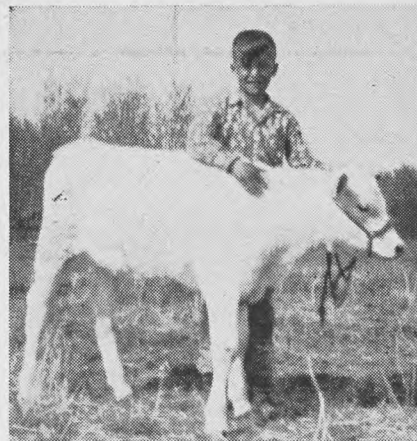
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DAIRYING

Goat's Milk For Dairy Calves

by T. C. HAZELL



Snowball, 2½ months of age, is a calf raised on goat's milk at Hazell farm.

MUCH has been written about milk replacers for dairy calves, but I have found nothing to equal goat's milk for the purpose.

My first experience with the value of goat's milk for growing calves came last winter, when in desperate need of the cream cheques after two crop failures, I switched the calves from whole to separated milk when they were 10 days old, instead of feeding them whole milk for 6 weeks, as is our usual custom.

Two quarts of unseparated goat's milk was mixed with the separated cow's milk and divided among three calves daily. In spite of their extreme youth the calves took this change of diet without any apparent loss of growth.

I also raised six orphan pigs on a mixture of cow's and goat's milk. These pigs gained as rapidly as those raised by sows, though the orphan pigs only got one drink from their mother, and she was dead when they got that.

I am not suggesting that everybody start raising goats, but I do think they have a place in Western agriculture, especially among farmers who ship cream. A few goats on such a farm would enable the farmer to sell all the cream his cows produced without stunting his calves.

BESIDES its value for raising young stock, goat's milk, butter, cream, cheese, and junket make excellent food for people, and the milk is often recommended as a cure for arthritis.

Arrangements for goats can be very simple, but they do require a dry, draft-free barn and a good fence. Two rolls of hog wire placed one on top of the other would be a satisfactory fence.

Even without a fence they won't stray far from their own yard, but they will be into everything that is there. Feed stacks, gardens, pigpens, and the kitchen are favorite haunts for unfenced goats.

They eat so little that a few goats could be zero grazed on a farm where other stock are kept, and would make no noticeable difference to the feed supply on the farm.

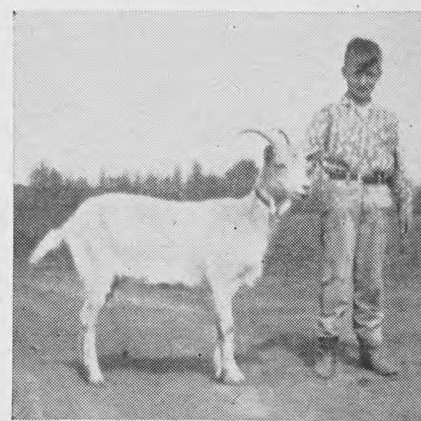
Their drinking water should be within sight of their barn because they seem to be afraid to be away from familiar surroundings unless accompanied by their caretaker. My own water supply for the stock, though close to the house, is in a coulee out of sight of the buildings. If I am not with the goats when they go to water, they will only take a few sips and then dart back to the barn. Failure to drink enough water is reflected in the diminished flow of milk.

Allowing goats to overgraze pasture land is fatal to the pasture. They will paw the dirt away from the grass roots, eat the roots and, in a short time, turn the land into a desert.

Milking goats is a minor chore compared to hand milking cows. They soon learn to take their turn on the milking stand, and if loose they provide impromptu production line milking. There is no need to carry the milk pail from goat to goat as there is in hand milking cows.

They are certainly mischievous animals, but I haven't found them as repulsive as their critics had led me to believe, nor are they as short of friends as their detractors claim.

I have only one kid at present, but every child, and most of the adults that have seen him have wanted to take him home with them. V



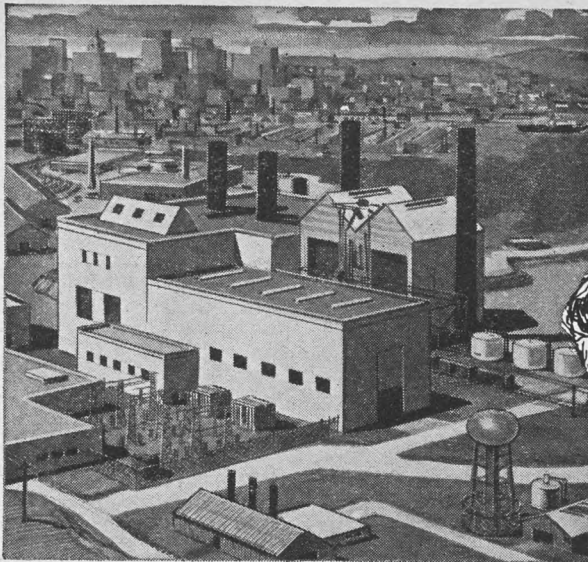
Lee Weber with one of the milk goats.

Careful with Spring Grazing

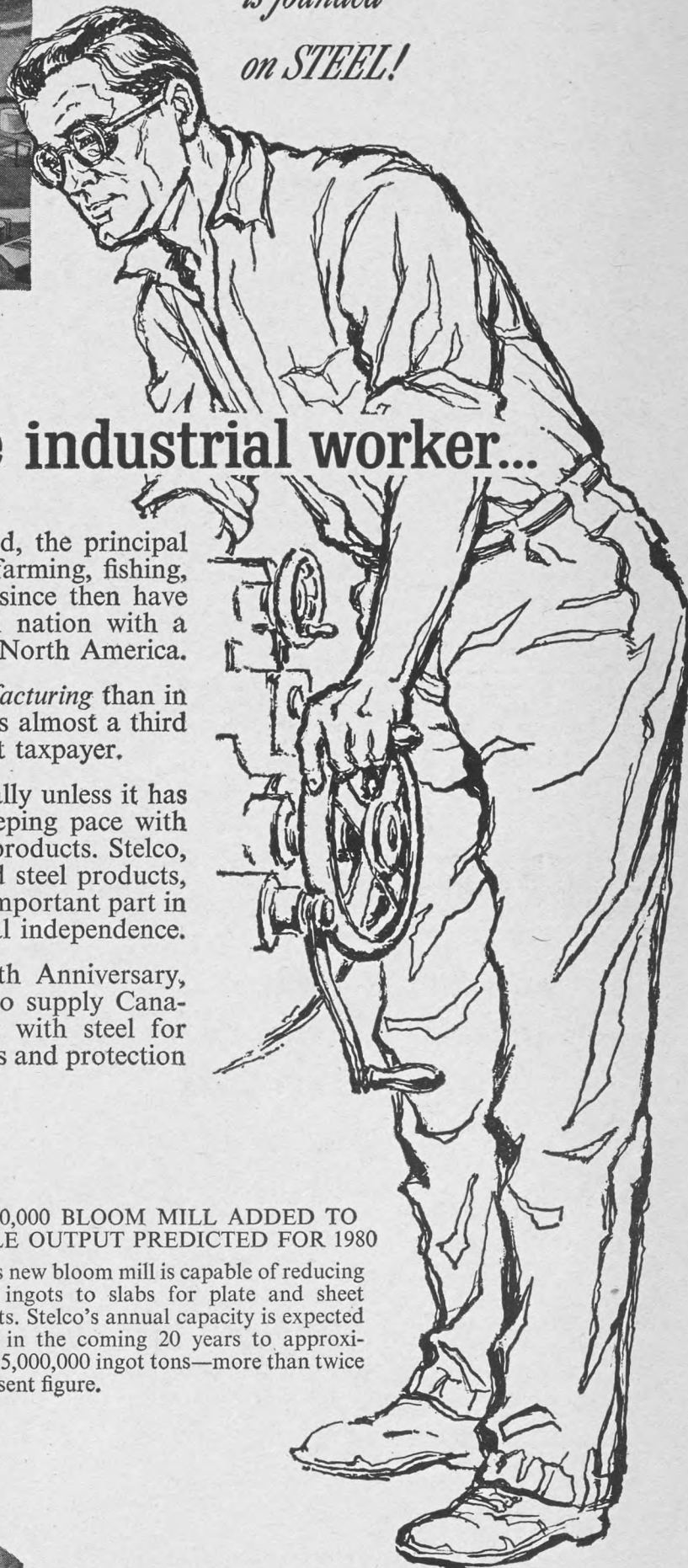
WHEN spring comes, there's a risk of off-flavors in milk, and this means the risk of discouraging consumers. The North Dakota Agricultural College points out that off-flavors sneak into milk when cows are allowed to stay on spring pasture too long, or too close to milking time. Weeds are another cause of off-flavors.

To keep milk tasting like milk, Howard McLeod of North Dakota suggests that cows should be put onto pasture gradually, allowing only a short time each day to start. Hay should be available at all times to reduce the danger of bloat and maintain milk production.

Take cows off sweet clover, rye, alfalfa pasture or crested wheatgrass about 3 hours before milking. V



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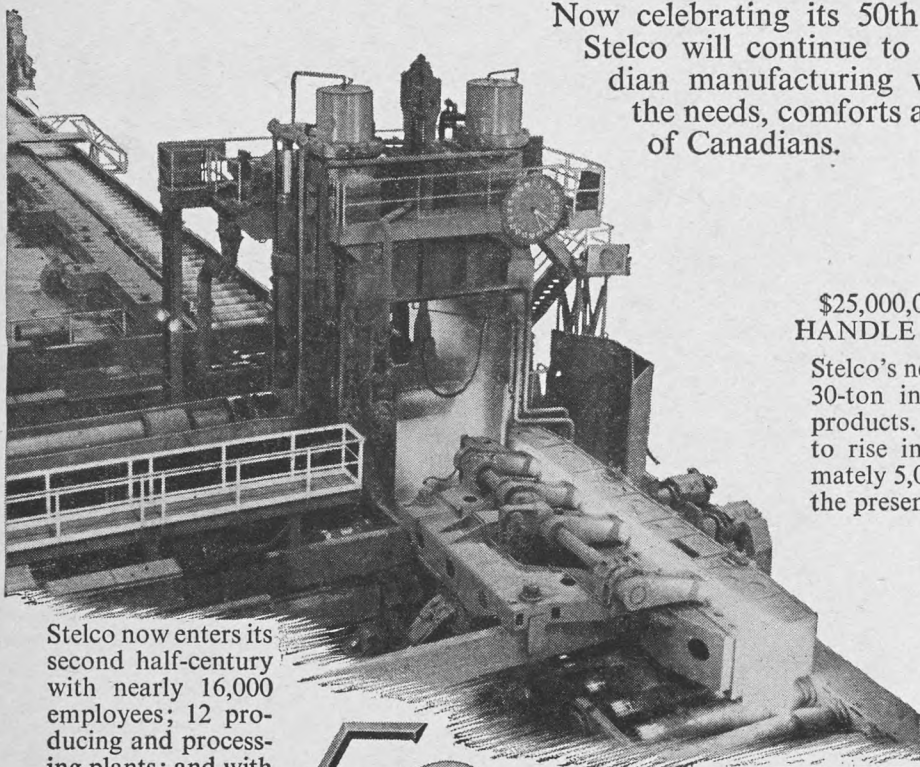
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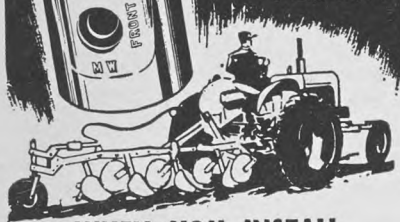
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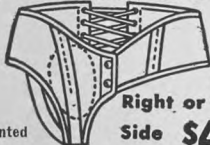
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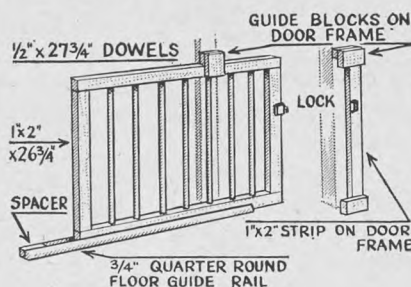
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A safety gate to protect small children is made of 1" by 2" lumber and 1/2" dowel rod. Make the frame 30" high and long enough to span the doorway. Cut the dowel rods 27 3/4" long to allow 1/2" insertion in the top and bottom frame members. Use glue and dowels or screws to fasten the frame. Guide rails for the floor are made of 3/4" quarter-round, separated by a 7/8" spacer, and fastened to the floor with fourpenny finishing nails. The upper guide block is a piece of 1" by 4" fastened to a piece of 1" by 2". The lower end is a 1" by 2" fastened to a 30" post. Use a latch or lock to hold the gate closed. Sand smooth and round all edges.—R.S., N.Y.

Cutting Guide

Whenever you need to cut a round object, such as a pipe, you can make it square and even by using a cardboard strip 2" wide and whatever length is required. Measure off the place where you want to make the cut, tape the strip in position, and then cut along the edge of the cardboard.—W.E.L., Sask.

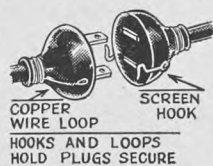


Razor Blade Storage

Used single-edged safety razor blades can be kept safely in a workshop drawer or tool box by pressing them into a short length of rubber tubing.—D.E.F., N.B.

Secure Saw Cord

Even after bending or spreading the prongs on my portable electric saw plug, the two cords continued to pull apart when I carried the saw on the roof or took it around a corner. So I simply took two small screen hooks and fastened them to a short length of medium copper wire. I wrapped the wire around the extension cord, as shown, and another length of the same wire around the cord leading to the portable saw, with the two ends formed into loops to receive the hooks. Note that the hooks face in opposite directions. Form the wire loops so that when the hooks engage them the plugs will fit close together.—H.E.F., Tex.



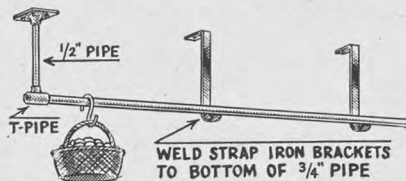
Bag Holder

This handy holder for bags is made from an old 5-gallon cream can. As you can see in the sketch, you need to cut off the bottom and one handle of the can, up-end it and add a bail handle and a bag hook, and hang it up. The bag should be hooked, wrapped around and hooked again.—E.C.H., Alta.



Egg Basket Rack

You can make a handy rack for hanging egg baskets using scrap materials, and it will save a lot of floor space. At one end, screw a length of

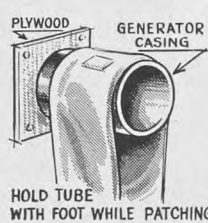


1/2" pipe to the ceiling and then, depending on the length of the rack, space out a number of brackets made of 1" strap iron, screwed to the ceiling and of the same length as the pipe. Another 1/2" pipe is set up at the other end. The rack itself is of 3/4" pipe, secured to the two end pipes with T-pipes. It is also welded to the strap-iron brackets, but be careful to allow the pipe to sit on top of the brackets so an S-hook can run freely along the rack. A number of S-hooks will enable you to slide the baskets along the rack as required.—S.M., Man.

Ballpoint

When a ballpoint pen stops writing, put the refill in hot water a few seconds and it will start to write again.—H.J., Pa.

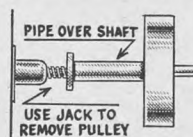
Tube Repair Rack



To make a tire tube repair rack, take an old generator casing and mount it on a piece of hardwood or veneer. Then screw the works to a wall in the repair shop. To repair inner tube, hang it over the rack and hold the lower end of the tube with your foot while patching.—D.F., Alta.

Forcing with Jack

For their cost and versatility, few pieces of equipment serve the workshop as well as an automobile screw jack and an assortment of pipes of varied length and diameter. They make possible a variety of forcing jobs like pulling sheaves, bearings, gears and pulleys. This is especially useful on older machinery that may be ill-adapted for the use of modern pullers. The illustration shows how a jack and length of pipe can be used to force a pulley off a shaft.—S.C., Fla.



2 BLACK DIAMOND FILES FOR SHARPENING FARM TOOLS

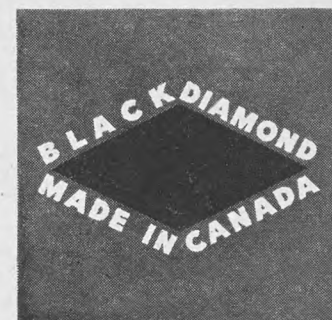
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Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Substance That Relieves Pain
And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called *Preparation H*. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

SOILS and CROPS

Simplify Farming With Corn Silage

DO you want to simplify your farm program with a crop you can grow year after year, and handle from the tractor seat? According to Prof. George Jones of the Ontario Agricultural College, corn is the crop.

"If you are growing it for cattle feed," he suggests, "grow a grain variety. But don't pick it. Put it in the silo, stalks and all."

A recent survey of corn silage on farms across the province showed that most people grow varieties that mature too late. In fact, most of it didn't mature at all before being picked. "They tried to grow the biggest, tallest corn, and it wouldn't mature," said Professor Jones. "It made a wet, cold silage."

Professor Jones advises anyone who wants to grow good corn silage, to pick out a variety that matures a little later than the grain corn that is grown in the area. It should be planted at the same rate as grain corn, and weeds should be controlled. Then, it should be harvested 10 days or 2 weeks before it would be ready to pick. The grain is at a glazed stage

then. Half of the dry matter weight, and 70 per cent of the feeding value, should be in the ear then.

Harvested as silage, stalks and all, it will yield 30 per cent more feed than if it was taken off as grain.

It should be about 70 per cent moisture then, for proper fermentation, and it should give a sweet tasty silage—so an 800 lb. beef animal will eat 40 lb. a day.

Says Jones: "A good silage is high in grain, low in moisture, compared to what most farmers are used to. It should be harvested before frost hits. Don't wait too long. An overmature dry corn will make moldy silage."

"We can extend our pasture program with a good corn silage program," he adds.—D.R.B. ✓

Arlo Rape Has Done Well

ARLO rapeseed, a Polish or turnip type developed in Sweden, has been performing well in Western Canadian tests during the past 4 years. A report from the Canada Research Station at Saskatoon says it has proved equal in maturity and seed yield to the Polish rapeseed now generally grown, and is 2 inches taller. The main advantage of Arlo over Polish is its 2 to 3 per cent greater oil content in the seed. Arlo is also pedigree seed.

Arlo may yield about 100 lb. less seed per acre than the Golden variety, under normal conditions. But because of its early maturity, Arlo is recom-

mended wherever wild oats are a problem, or if late summer droughts are frequent. It ripens in about 90 days, or 2 to 3 weeks earlier than Golden.

Arlo assures mustard-free seed of high quality, which will yield at least as much oil and seed per acre as the Polish strain. ✓

Rye Tests Made in Quebec

A TEST of fall rye varieties at MacDonald College, Que., led to the following observations, which should be used with caution because they are based on the experience of one season only.

Tetra Petkus fall rye was the most productive of plant material at two stages of cutting (May 13 and June 2). There was apparently no winter injury to Tetra Petkus, although past experience has shown it to be less hardy than Horton.

Among the diploid varieties, Horton produced the greatest amount of dry matter at the first cutting date, followed by Kisvardi and Slopske. At the second cutting date, Kisvardi and Slopske were the highest yielders of plant material among the diploids, while Horton ranked fourth after San-gaste.

Most varieties about tripled their dry matter weight between May 13 and June 2. The weight of Horton at the second date was only 2½ times that at the first cutting, while Dominant increased over 4½ times in weight.

There appeared to be no relationship between yields of plant material and yields of grain, but Slopske was high on both counts. ✓

Weed Counts Tell the Tale

DEDELAYED seeding of spring wheat produces higher yields, cleaner crops which are easier to harvest, and a reduction of the number of weed seeds returned to the land.

At the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., Chinook wheat was seeded in plots on fallow and stubble on April 17, May 1, May 11 and May 19. The plots were worked just before seeding to destroy all weed growth. Counts of two weeds taken on June 4 showed fallow plots sown on April 17 averaged 14 plants of stinkweed and 14 of Russian thistle per square foot; sown on May 1, 13 stinkweeds and 5 Russian thistles; sown on May 11, 7 stinkweeds and 3 Russian thistle; and sown on May 19, 1 stinkweed and 2 Russian thistles per square foot.

A similar trend was found on the stubble plots, where weed counts fell from averages of 12 stinkweeds per square foot to 1 between the early and late dates; and Russian thistle average dropped from 12 on April 17 to 1 on the last date.

This indicates that delaying seeding until mid-May permits destruction of weeds and decreases competition for moisture. It also makes the crop easier to handle and increases yields. ✓

Drive away wireworms...kill crop diseases!

New Liquid Pandrinox®

DUAL PURPOSE SEED TREATMENT

Protect your grain crop from profit-cutting yield losses! Treat seed now with new Pandrinox! It's liquid—you can apply it accurately. And, there's no wasted material. That's why it's the most economical seed treatment you can use.

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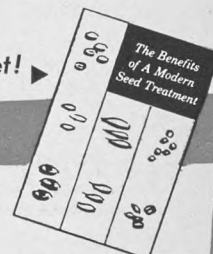
- From wireworms, and other stand-reducing insects!
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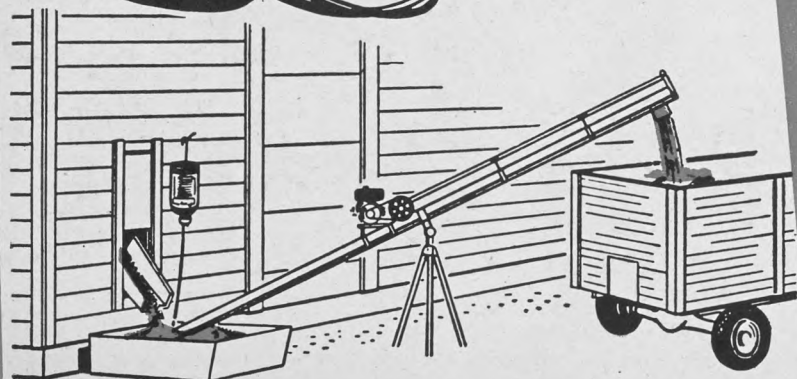
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NEW FARM CHEMICAL KILLS WILD OATS

Major achievement in wild oat control reached by selective pre-planting herbicide developed by Monsanto laboratories after 10 years of intensive research.

With the development of Avadex* by Monsanto, another crop menace has yielded in the constant battle between man and nature. This new farm chemical means the end of the wild oat, a pest that has plagued grain growers for centuries.

Canada's No. 1 Weed Problem

The wild oat was well known as a crop pest in early Greek and Roman times, and it ranks as Canada's greatest weed problem today. Agricultural authorities estimate that some 40 million acres in western Canada are infested with wild oats. That represents three quarters of all cropped acreage in the prairie provinces—with 50% of this area heavily infested, subject to marked reductions in crop yields. Experimental work by the University of Saskatchewan showed that heavy infestations of wild oats reduced yields of flax 84%, wheat 33%, and barley, the best competitor, 15%. Wild oats alone have been estimated to cost Canada \$125 million annually—more than \$500 per farmer.

Avadex Proven In Field

Up to now there had been no satisfactory means of controlling wild oats, and no chemical control. But Avadex has proven its worth during extensive field tests in western Canada.

Approved by National Weed Committee

Avadex was thoroughly field tested on more than 190 acres of demonstration plots on farms in the prairie provinces and in experimental plots at ten Canadian universities and experimental farms. Based on its successful performance Avadex is fully recommended by the Western Section of the National Weed Committee for wild oat control in flax, and for trial use in barley, rapeseed, sunflower and sugar beets.

Simple Pre-Planting Treatment

Avadex is applied as a spray before seeding and is incorporated into the top three inches of soil by discing the same day as spraying. The new chemical stays active throughout the most active germinating period of the wild oat. Wild oat seedlings die as they sprout, while the cash crop emerges unharmed.

*Trademark of Monsanto Chemical Co.



AVADEX CONTROL OF WILD OATS PROVEN ON FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA

Monsanto agricultural experts, Dr. L. H. Hannah and Dr. Oliver DeGarmo, inspect test flax field near Morris, Manitoba. Avadex-treated strip on right is 98% free of wild oats—adjacent untreated strip contains more than 100 wild oat plants per square yard.

Proven 90-95% Effective

On one farm outside Spalding, Saskatchewan, Avadex sprayed on summer-fallow ground, and incorporated twice, gave 98% control in barley. A single discing gave 95% control—and at least 90% to 95% control was recorded in all test areas when applied according to directions.

More Profit Per Acre

Without competition from wild oats for sunlight, moisture and soil nutrients, the cash crop can mature with a better stand and heavier head. The farmer can realize more profit per acre through a higher yield and better grade, with a substantial reduction in dockage.

Many Benefits For Farmers

Avadex eliminates the need for delayed seeding to give the farmer an opportunity to go to early planting of late-maturing, high-yielding strains. And acreage that has been so severely infested that it is no longer workable can be put to profitable use again.

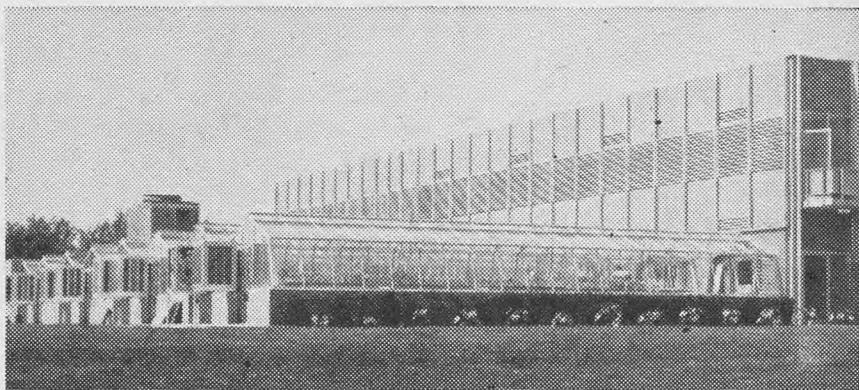
Avadex will be available to farmers for the 1960 growing season. It is distributed in Canada through Green Cross Products and The National Grain Company Limited.

AVADEX IS RESULT OF 10 YEARS OF RESEARCH

Avadex is just one of nearly 3,000 chemical compounds tested each year at Monsanto's Agricultural Research Laboratory in a continuing program to develop new chemical helps for farmers. Only the very few that show promise are developed further. These are tested on trays of seedlings, along with the weeds that plague them, then in climate control chambers where

actual growing conditions can be produced at the flick of a switch. These are followed by careful on-the-farm tests, such as those given Avadex in the prairie provinces.

Only after many years of painstaking research and exhaustive laboratory and field tests have proven its worth, can a new chemical like Avadex be registered.



MONSANTO'S AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Inside Monsanto's Agricultural Research Laboratory, scientists grow weeds and deliberately infect healthy plants with diseases, then formulate new compounds to fight these farm ills. This steel and glass laboratory building with eight adjoining greenhouses, provides 25,000 square feet of floor space for farm chemical research. Avadex is typical of advances in Monsanto agricultural research.

FROM MONSANTO AS THEY GERMINATE

BENEFITS OF WILD OAT CONTROL ADD UP TO HIGHER FARM PROFIT

Until the introduction of Avadex there was no dependable way to control wild oats, and no chemical control. Now Avadex provides proven control for greater profit.

Without the costly competition of wild oats, the cash crop makes greater yields, better grade—and higher profit.

Reduced Dockage

Federal agricultural experts estimate that almost four million bushels of wild oat seed—more than 2,000 carloads—are shipped to the grain elevators each year. And the grower has to pay dockage for their removal. In fields treated with Avadex, wild oat seedlings die as they emerge. They produce

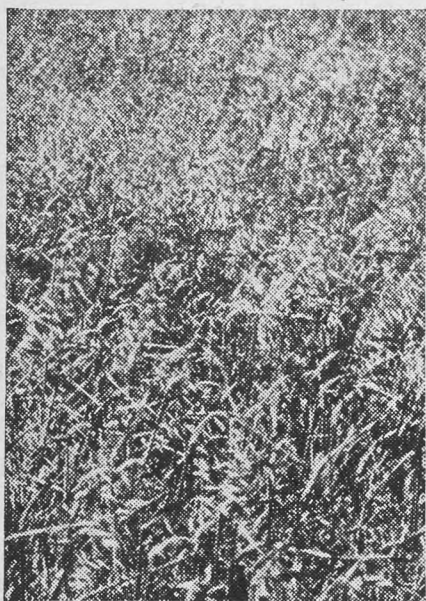
no seed. The grower harvests only his cash crop at the end of the season, eliminating heavy dockage.

Greater Crop Variety

Avadex is a pre-planting herbicide. It remains active throughout the six to eight week period when wild oats are germinating most actively. This eliminates the need for delayed seeding and frees the farmer for early planting of late-maturing high value crops.

Acreage that has been forced out of production due to severe wild oat infestation can be reclaimed through the use of Avadex and sown with profitable cash crops.

AVADEx PROVEN IN USE ON WESTERN FARMS



UNTREATED STRIP of flax field shows heavy infestation of wild oats that are crowding the cash crop. There are more than 275 plants per square yard by actual count.



AVADEx-TREATED STRIP in the same field is proof of Avadex control. Field contains fewer than 25 wild oat plants per square yard—better than 90% control.

HOW TO APPLY AVADEx FOR BEST RESULTS

Avadex is supplied as a liquid to be mixed with water and applied to the surface of the soil as a spray before the crop is planted. The recommended amount of Avadex is applied with about 10 gallons of water per acre at nozzle pressure of 30 to 40 p.s.i.

Avadex can be applied as early as three weeks prior to seeding, but it should be incorporated the same day as spraying by

discing into the soil to a depth of two or three inches. Before spraying, the soil should be in good working condition to insure proper mixing.

When Avadex is applied on summerfallow ground, a single incorporation is sufficient. If stubble ground with a heavy trash cover is being treated, two incorporations are necessary for best results.

CANADIAN FARMERS FIND AVADEx MEETS THE TEST



Forrest Hetland

"Best Control I've Ever Hoped For"

Avadex gave 95% wild oat control in flax on farm at Naicam, Saskatchewan. Mr. Hetland figures this rate of control could raise his yield up to 15 bushels an acre.



J. J. Peters

"We Got Virtually Complete Control"

This is the statement of J. J. Peters, sugar beet grower at Altona, Manitoba. He found that Avadex treatment made great savings on hand weeding costs compared with untreated acreage.

"95% Control On Stubble Field"

Two incorporations of Avadex gave this remarkable control on the farm of Mr. Knutsen near Spalding, Saskatchewan, with an estimated increase of 30 bushels of barley per acre.



Alfred Knutsen

"I'll Treat All My Flax Next Year"

This is the verdict of R. F. Green, near Brandon, Manitoba. His flax was not seeded till a month after the Avadex treatment, but he "noticed the difference before seeding."



Russell F. Green

Before you plant...

SPRAY

Avadex

Monsanto Farm-Proven

WILD OAT KILLER

EMULSIFIABLE
CONCENTRATE

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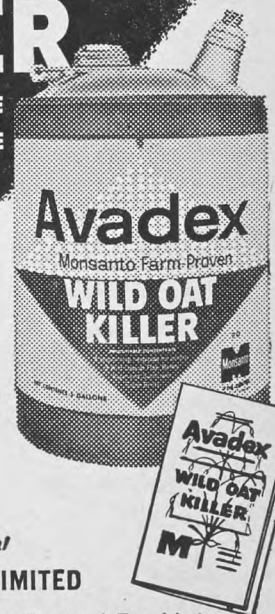
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The Excelsior Medical Clinic, an institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases peculiar to older men, has a NEW FREE BOOK that tells how Glandular Inflammation may be corrected by Proven NON-SURGICAL treatments. This FREE BOOK may prove of utmost importance in your life. Write today. EXCELSIOR MEDICAL CLINIC, Dept. B8740, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

SOILS AND CROPS

Field Crop Recommendations For 1960

THESE recommendations for field crop varieties in 1960 have been issued by the provincial departments of agriculture. They represent the best information available after careful testing and observation, but it is impossible in such a summary as this to cater for every problem on each individual farm. Anyone with these special problems, such as plant diseases, insects, flooding and so on, would be well advised to consult agricultural representatives or the experimental farms.

Maps were prepared by the provincial departments of agriculture.



Alberta

(Varieties in alphabetical order)

Spring Wheat. Chinook and Rescue (sawfly resistant), Thatcher (zones 1, 2A, 2C). Chinook, Lake, Rescue, Thatcher (2B). Selkirk, Thatcher (2D, irrigated areas). Saunders, Thatcher (3A, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C).

Durum Wheat. Mindum, Ramsey, Stewart (southern zones).

Winter Wheat. Kharkov M.C. 22, Yogo (zones 1, 2A, 2C, 3A).

Soft Spring Wheat. Kenhi, Lemhi 53 (contract with millers recommended).

Oats. Eagle, Exeter (zones 1, 2A). Eagle, Rodney (2B, irrigated areas).

Eagle, Garry, Rodney (2C, 2D, 3A, 3B). Abegweit, Victory (3C, 4B). Eagle, Garry, Larain (4A). Abegweit, Exeter, Victory (4C).

Barley. Compana, Vantage (zones 1, 2A). Husky, Parkland (2B). Compana, Husky, Parkland, Wolfe (2C). Gateway, Husky, Parkland (2D). Harlan, Wolfe (irrigated areas). Gateway, Husky, Parkland, Wolfe (3A). Gateway, Husky, Wolfe (3B). Gateway, Husky, Olli (3C). Gateway, Parkland, Olli (4A, 4B). Gateway, Olli (4C).

Flax. Redwood (irrigated areas, zones 1, 2A, 2B). Redwing, Redwood (2C, 2D, 3A, 3B). Marine Redwing (3C, 4B). Redwing (4A). Marine, Redwing, Sheyenne (4C).

Rapeseed. Arlo (earlier), Golden.

Fall Rye. Antelope, Dakold (hardiest), Petkus, Sangaste.

Spring Rye. Prolific.

Alfalfa. Grimm, Ladak, Vernal, Rambler.

Sweet Clover. Arctic, Erector.

Red Clover. Altaswede, Lasalle.

Crested Wheatgrass. Fairway, Summit.

Timothy. Climax.

Potatoes. Early: Red Warba. Mid-season: Irish Cobbler, Norland. Late: Netted Gem.

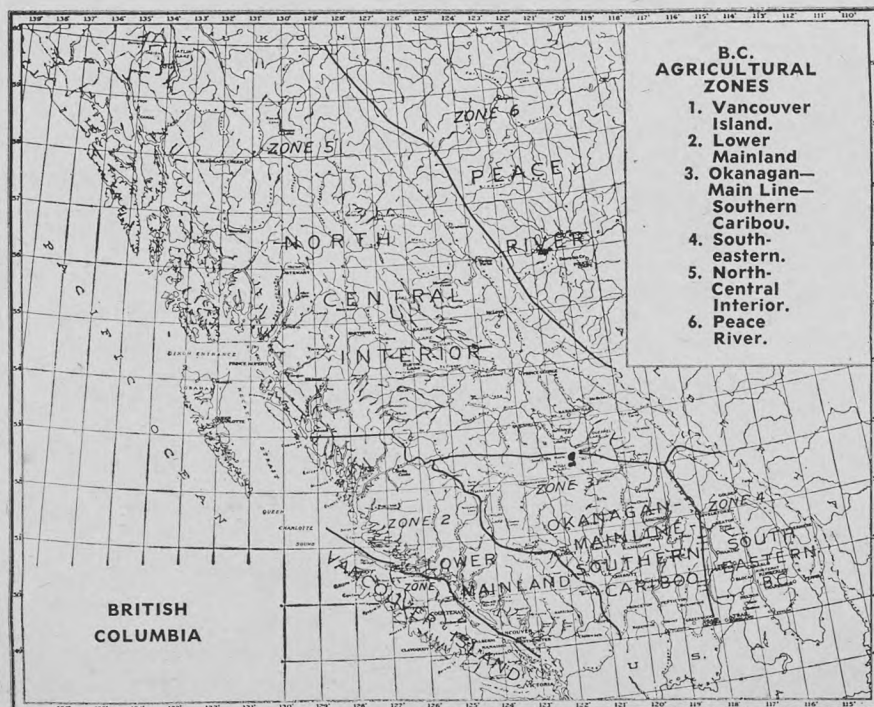
Swedes. Canadian Gem, Laurentian.

British Columbia

(These are variety recommendations, not a list of every possible crop.)

Hay and Silage. Zone 1: Sun fall wheat, Austrian winter peas, Eagle oats, Vernal alfalfa, Lasalle red

clover. Zone 2: DuPuits alfalfa, Lasalle red clover, Climax timothy. Zone 3: Ladak alfalfa, Manchar brome-grass. Southeast: Ladak alfalfa. Zone 5: Rhizoma alfalfa, Altaswede and Manhardy red clover, Arctic and Erector sweet clover.



Pasture and Hay. Zone 1: Sun fall wheat, white Dutch or wild white clover, Eagle oats. Zone 2: Commercial Danish or S143 orchard grass (irrigated). Zone 3: Fairway crested wheatgrass, Ladak alfalfa, Manchar brome-grass, Eagle oats, Danish orchard grass, wild white clover. Zone 4: Ladak alfalfa.

Silage. Zone 1: Wisconsin 355, Wisconsin 531, DeKalb 65 corn; Mammoth Russian sunflowers. Zone 2: DeKalb 65, Pioneer 383, Warwick 401, Warwick 311 corn (silage and green fodder), Eagle and Ajax oats, Italian ryegrass, Storm fall rye, Dawson's Golden Chaff winter wheat. Zone 3: DeKalb 65, Pioneer 382 corn (early silage); DeKalb 240, Pioneer 352 (medium silage).

Cereals. Zone 1: Sun winter wheat, Trebi barley, Turf winter oats, Abegweit or Eagle spring oats, Austrian winter peas, Chancellor peas. Zone 2: Abegweit, Garry and Rodney spring oats. Zone 5: Saunders spring wheat, Ajax oats, Olli barley.

Potatoes. Zone 1: Early Epicure, Warba (early). Netted Gem, Green Mountain, Columbia Russet, Burbank (main crop). Zone 5: Warba, Epicure (early). Netted Gem, Green Mountain, White Rose for seed, Gold Coin (main crop).



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SOILS AND CROPS

Manitoba

(Varieties listed in order of preference)
Spring Wheat. Pembina or Selkirk, Lee (all zones).

Durum Wheat. Ramsey (zones 1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 5).

Oats. Garry or Rodney, Ajax (all zones).

Hull-less Oats. Vicar (all zones).

Barley (C.W. grades). Parkland (zones 2A, 3, 4B, 6, 7, 8). Parkland, Montcalm (4A, 5).

Feed Barley. Herta, Husky, Parkland, Traill (zones 1, 2B, 4A, 6). Herta, Husky, Parkland, Traill, Vantmore (2A, 3). Husky, Parkland, Traill, Vantmore (2C). Herta, Husky, Parkland, Swan, Traill (4B). Husky, Parkland, Swan, Traill, Vantmore (5). Husky, Parkland, Traill (7, 8).

Flax. Redwood, Rocket; early — Marine, Sheyenne, Raja (1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 5). Redwood, Rocket; early — Marine, Raja (3). Marine, Raja, Sheyenne (4A, 4B, 6, 7, 8).

Rapeseed. Golden; early—Arlo.

Soybeans. Crest, Acme, early; Flambeau, late (southern Red River Valley).

Sunflowers. Oilseed: Advent, Beacon (Red River Valley). Advent, Advance

(other parts of growing area). Large seed: Mennonite.

Spring Rye. Prolific (all zones).

Fall Rye. Antelope or Dakold; Dominant (all zones).

Field Peas. Arthur or Chancellor (zones 1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 5, 8). Chancellor (zones 3, 4A, 4B, 6, 7).

Grain Corn. A.E.S. 101, Kingscrot KN2, Manitoba 164, Morden 74, Morden 77 (zone 2A).

Silage Corn. Morden 74 or Wisconsin 240; Wheatland Blend or Falconer; Rainbow Flint (zone 2A). Falconer, Morden 74, Wisconsin 240, Wheatland Blend (zones 1, 2B, 2C, 3, 5).

Alfalfa. Vernal, Ladak, Rambler, Rhizoma (all zones).

Sweet Clover. Arctic, white; Erector, yellow (all zones).

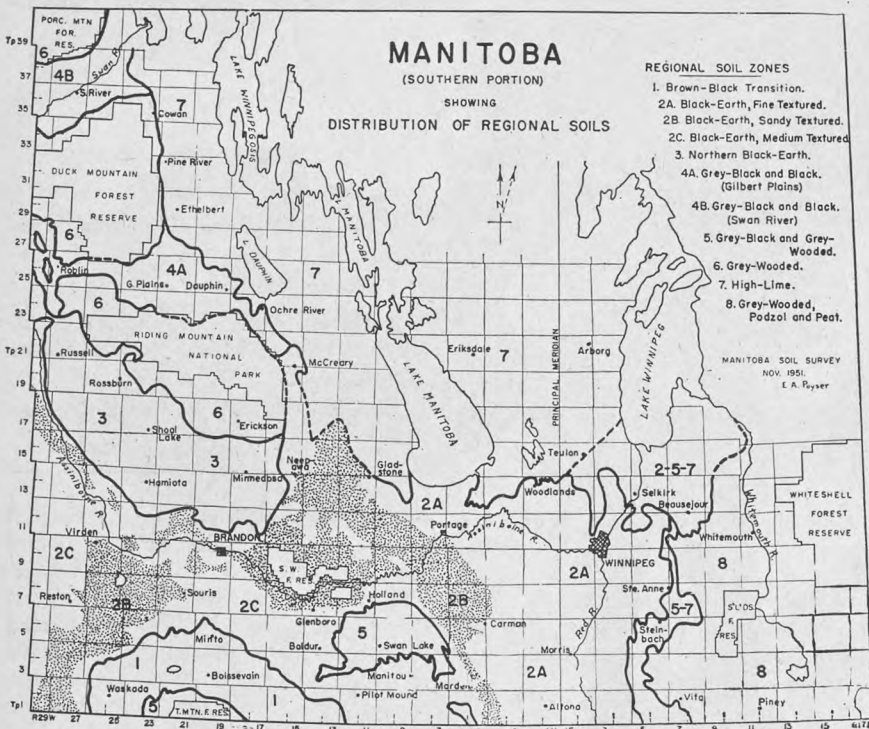
Brome. Lincoln—Southern type (all zones).

Timothy. Climax (recommended for seed production).

Crested Wheatgrass. Summit, Fairway.

Meadow Fescue. Ensign.

Potatoes. Early: Waseca, Red or White Warba. Main Crop: Red Pontiac, Netted Gem, Cherokee, Kennebec, Columbia, Russet, Norland. v



Prince Edward Island

Oats. Early: Ajax, Clintland, Fundy, Simcoe. Midseason: Abegweit, Garry, Erban, Scotian.

Fodder Oats. Roxton.

Barley. Charlottetown 80, Fort, Parkland, Herta.

Spring Wheat. Acadia, Selkirk.

Winter Wheat. Fairfield, Richmond, Rideau.

Winter Rye. Crown, Tetra Petkus, Imperial, Horton.

Field Peas. Chancellor, Valley.

Field Beans. Early: Kenealy Yellow Eye, Soldier. Midseason: Lapin.

Buckwheat. Medium: Tokyo. Early: Welsford.

Timothy. Climax, Medon.

Orchard Grass. Hercules (in favored locations).

Alfalfa. DuPuits, Narragansett, Rhizoma, Vernal.

Red Clover. Altaswede, Lasalle, Thomas.

Birdsfoot Trefoil. Empire, Viking.

Silage Corn. Warwick 150, Wisconsin 240, Warwick 210, DeKalb 65, Algonquin.

Swedes. Acadia, Ditmars, Laurentian, Wilhelmsburger.

Mangels. Frontenac. v

(Recommendations continued page 42)

"You mean to say—
just 3-a-day may
send backache away!"

Sounds good! Logical, too! You see the normal job of the kidneys is to remove excess wastes and acids —so often the cause of backache—from the system. Dodd's Kidney Pills stimulate the kidneys in this function and so may bring you that welcome relief from backache they have many others. Try just 3-a-day. You can depend on Dodd's—in the blue box with the red band. 64



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"I Don't Like The
Catholic Church BECAUSE..."

Ask many non-Catholics to finish this sentence in 25 words or less, and their answers might surprise you.

Some of them, no doubt, would attribute their opposition to doctrinal differences. They might be critical of some or all of the Seven Sacraments accepted by Catholics. Others might not like the Church's ritual and devotions, or even the Catholic attitude on social questions.

But none of these is the dominant reason for the opposition of some people...and the unwillingness of others to inquire into the truths of Catholicism.

The great stumbling-block is the unwillingness of many people to believe that Priests and Bishops and a Pope...all men like themselves...are vested with divine authority to speak for God.

They refuse to believe that another human being has the authority to forgive sin, even though Christ told the Apostles: "Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them; whose sins you shall retain, they are retained." They reject the idea that God delegated any of His powers to mere men, even though Christ gave Peter the power "to bind or loose on earth," and promised the disciples: "He that heareth you, heareth me."

Those who reject the discipline of the Church will contend, at times, that God would not have delegated His powers to any but the spiritually perfect...and there are no such people. In contradiction of this, Christ clearly *did* appoint deputies to teach His gospel and...though He did not make them personally immune to temptation and

sin...He guaranteed them against error in the teaching of His gospel.

It is quite possible that a perfectly sincere person...after fully investigating the Catholic religion...might not in good conscience be convinced that he should become a Catholic. But if it is true...as claimed since the time of Peter...that the Catholic Church is Christ's true church, those seeking religious truth should not be deterred by personal objections to some aspect of Catholicism which may become acceptable to them upon investigation.

"What Do You Find Wrong With The Catholic Church?" is the title of a frank and highly interesting pamphlet just published. It discusses freely why more than 400 million people throughout the world gladly accept the discipline of the Church, and why many others reject it. Upon request we will mail you a copy free...in a plain wrapper. Nobody will call on you. Just ask for Pamphlet No. CY-54.

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TORONTO 5, ONT., CANADA



Dynamometer test spots



At Newmarket, Ontario, technicians use a power take-off dynamometer to test the pulling power of a tractor before and after installing new spark plugs. Watching are some of the farmers who brought their tractors in for testing. They were surprised how much power a borderline spark plug could waste yet show only a slight misfiring or no misfiring at all.

As one of the farmers, Gordon Proctor, (whose

picture appears on the opposite page) put it, "I noticed a little hard starting, but otherwise the tractor was running well. The dynamometer test showed that a new set of plugs gave me two more horsepower which is important because my tractor is running at its limit when pulling a double disc harrow. I'd say that 200 to 250 hours is the maximum efficient plug life when a tractor is pulling hard."

C H A M P I O N S P A R K P L U G C O M P A N Y

hidden power thief... the borderline spark plug!

These tractors came right off farms
around Newmarket, Ontario. The owners thought
they were running well. Yet most of the tractors tested had
borderline plugs that were wasting valuable horsepower!



◀ Gordon Proctor, Ross Proctor and Bill Sweezie discuss the results of the dynamometer test on their tractors. Says Ross Proctor (centre) "My tractor was missing on the pull, but otherwise going well and I thought the miss was due to poor points. With new plugs in the miss was gone and the dynamometer registered a 6.3% increase in horsepower. I change plugs every season, but maybe that's not enough when a tractor is worked to its limit." Bill Sweezie (right) adds, "The dynamometer showed a 2-hp increase after changing plugs in my tractor. I was surprised that new plugs could make that much difference because the tractor seemed to be working so well on the old ones."

▶ Laszlo Toth (right) tells Bill Ness (left) and Arne Fredericksen (centre) what a change of plugs did for his tractor. "This tractor is pretty old and was running very rough and I knew it needed a complete overhaul. After new plugs were installed the engine smoothed out and pulled four more horsepower. Of course the engine still needs work, but I couldn't believe just changing the plugs could make so much difference."



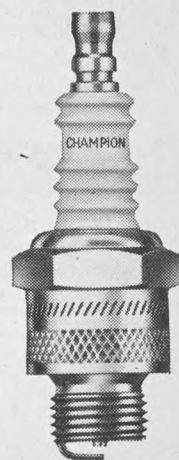
As you can see from the experience of these farmers, borderline spark plugs show only a slight misfiring or no misfiring at all—they waste valuable pulling power without your actually knowing it. To prevent this waste, don't wait until you can notice poor performance before you change plugs. Keep your engines at full power and economy by installing new Champion spark plugs regularly—every 250 hours. And to make extra sure, check your plugs every 125 hours.



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CHAMPION

SPARK PLUGS



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Write today for our New **FREE** Book that gives facts that may save you painful, expensive surgery. Tells how **non-surgically** you may again work, live, play, love and enjoy life in the manner you desire. Write today—Dept. H8705
Excelsior Medical Clinic, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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Fergus - Ontario

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See page 6.

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COMPANY LIMITED

SOILS AND CROPS

Ontario

(Listed in order of performance)
Spring Wheat. Selkirk, Acadia (zones 5, 6). Selkirk (7, 8).

Winter Wheat. Genesee, Kent (zones 1, 2). Genesee, Richmond, Kent (3, 4). Rideau, Richmond (5). Genesee, Rideau (6). Rideau (7).

Spring Barley. York (zones 1, 2). York, Brant, Herta, Parkland (3, 4, 5). York, Brant, Parkland (6). York, Nord, Parkland (7). Nord (8).

Winter Barley. Hudson (zones 1, 2, 3, 4).

Winter Rye. Tetra Petkus (zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6). Imperial (7, 8).

Spring Oats. Garry, Rodney (zones 1, 2). Garry, Rodney, Vicar, Shield (3, 4). Garry, Rodney, Shield, Vicar (5, 6). Garry, Shield (7). Garry, Ajax, Shield (8).

Flax. Raja, Marine, Redwood (zones 3, 4, 5, 6). Redwing, Raja, Marine (7).

Buckwheat. Tokyo, Japanese, Silver Hull (zones 3, 4, 5, 6). Silver Hull (7).

Millet. Crown (zones 3, 4).

Peas. Chancellor, Arthur, Stirling (zones 3, 4, 5). Chancellor, Arthur (6, 7). Chancellor (8).

Beans. Michelite, Sanilac (zones 1, 2). Sanilac, Michelite (3, 4, 5).

Soybeans. (e—early, m—medium, l—late). Zone 1: Lincoln (l); Harosoy Hawkeye (m); Chippewa, Blackhawk (e). Zone 2: Harosoy, Hawkeye (l); Chippewa, Blackhawk (m); Comet, Hardome, Capital, Mandarin (e). Zone 3: Chippewa, Blackhawk (l); Comet, Hardome, Capital, Mandarin (m); Flambeau, Merit (e). Zones 4 and 5: Hardome, Capital, Mandarin (l); Flambeau, Merit, Comet (m); Acme (e).

Corn Hybrids. (In order of maturity, earliest first). 1, Pride 4; 2, Pride 5; 3, Funk's G40A; 4, Jacques 853J; 5, Warwick 277; 6, Warwick 265; 7, Pfister 28; 8, Jacques 850J; 9, Pride 11; 10, Kingscrot KC6; 11, Pfister 32; 12, Pride 20; 13, Pioneer 388; 14, United Hagie 24A; 15, Funk's G35; 16, Kingscrot KE470; 17, DeKalb 56; 18, Kingscrot KA3; 19, Funk's G11A; 20, Warwick 311; 21, DeKalb 58; 22, Pioneer 382; 23, Funk's G10; 24, Warwick 401; 25, Pfister 43; 26, Pioneer 383; 27, Warwick 505; 28, Pride PN34; 29, Funk's G18; 30, Pfister 44; 31, Pioneer 377A; 32, Jacques 1053JA; 33, Funk's G176; 34,

Pioneer X3007; 35, Pfister 55; 36, K300; 37, United Hagie 30A; 38, Warwick 600; 39, DeKalb 244; 40, DeKalb 240; 41, Funk's G23; 42, Pfister 56; 43, Pioneer 380; 44, DeKalb 222; 45, Pioneer 371; 46, Warwick 605; 47, Pride D57; 48, Pfister 62; 49, Pioneer 349; 50, Jacques 1108J; 51, Warwick 700; 52, Funk's G30A; 53, DeKalb 406; 54, United Hagie 300; 55, United Hagie 32A; 56, Jacques 1158J; 57, DeKalb 414; 58, DeKalb 251; 59, Kingscrot KO4; 60, Pfister 244; 61, Pride D66.

Recommendations (e—early, m—medium, l—late): Zone 1: 30-35 (e); 36-52 (m); 53-61 (l); 49-61 (silage). Zone 2: 12-26 (e); 27-35 (m); 36-49 (l); 35-53 (silage). Zone 3: 5-10 (e); 11-24 (m); 25-30 (l); 24-52 (silage). Zones 4 and 5: 1-2 (e); 3-5 (m); 6-10 (l); 9-40 (silage). Zones 6 and 7: 1-2 (e and l); 2-24 (silage).

Alfalfa. Vernal, Ranger (general). Rhizoma (zone 5). DuPuits, Alfa—early (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

Red Clover. Lasalle (in mixtures with timothy). Altaswede (zone 8).

Birdsfoot Trefoil. Empire (all zones). Viking (mixtures for hay in zones 1, 2 and 5).

Timothy. Climax.

Brome. Lincoln, Achenbach, Fischer. For hay mixtures—Canadian. Saratoga (trial only).

Orchard Grass. Frode (with alfalfa or ladino). S-143 (pasture only). ✓

Newfoundland

Oats. Extra early: Alaska, Cartier. Early: Ajax, Fundy. Midseason: Abegweit, Erban, Scotian.

Fodder Oats. Roxton.

Barley. Early: Olli. Midseason: Charlottetown.

Field Peas. Chancellor, Valley.

Buckwheat. Medium: Tokyo. Early: Welsford.

Timothy. Climax, Medon.

Orchard Grass. Hercules (in favored locations).

Alfalfa. DuPuits, Narragansett, Rhizoma, Vernal.

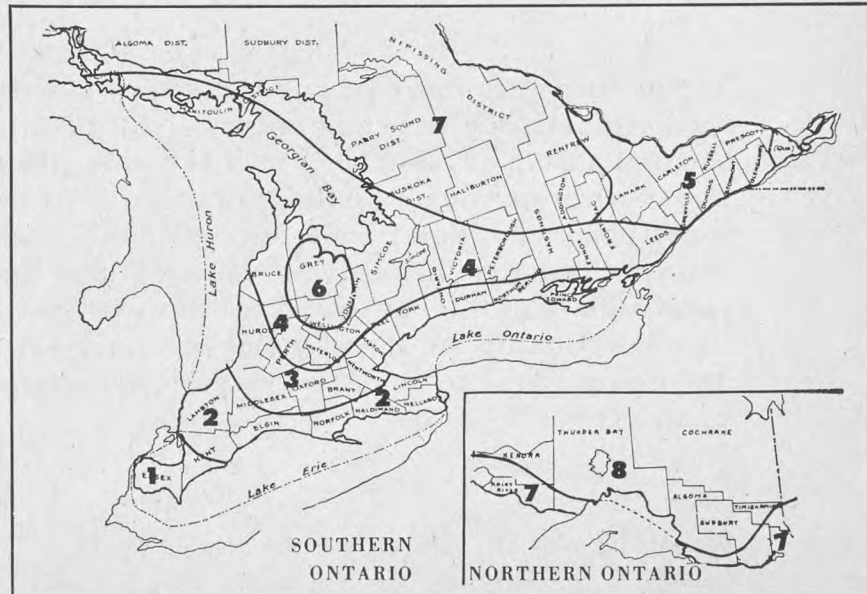
Red Clover. Altaswede, Lasalle, Thomas.

Birdsfoot Trefoil. Empire, Viking.

Swedes. Acadia, Ditmars, Laurentian, Wilhelmsburger.

Mangels. Frontenac. ✓

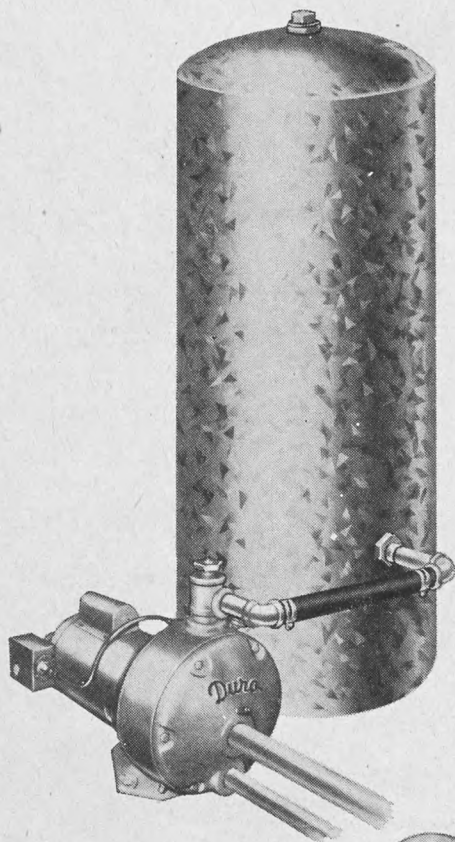
(Recommendations continued page 47)





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Water in abundance, at the turn of a tap—yours for every purpose. PLUS Fire Protection! A Duro water system brings you peace of mind. And no greater boon to the farmer himself can be imagined than ample running water. What convenience! Cleanliness! What a relief from drudgery and dirt! Everything you need for a complete water system is yours through Emco—and look at the low prices!

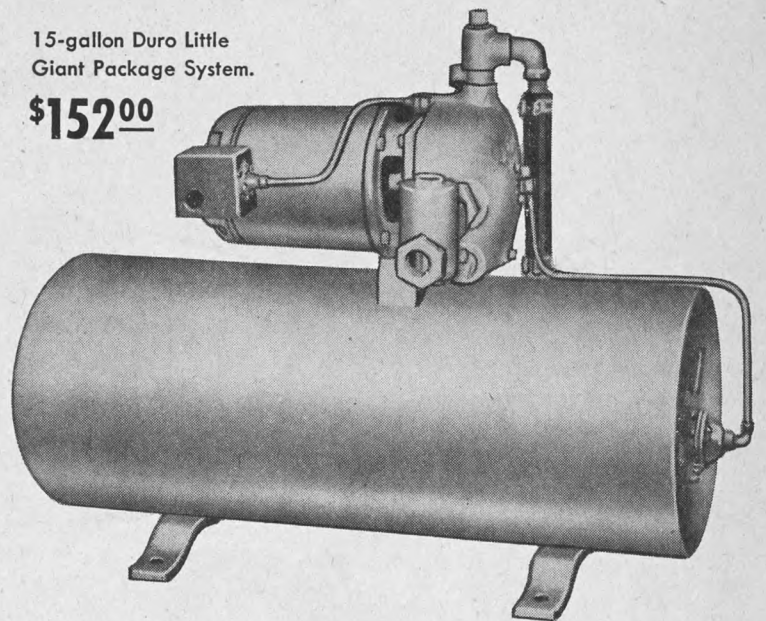


Duro Cascade Pump
and 30-gallon water tank.

\$185⁰⁰

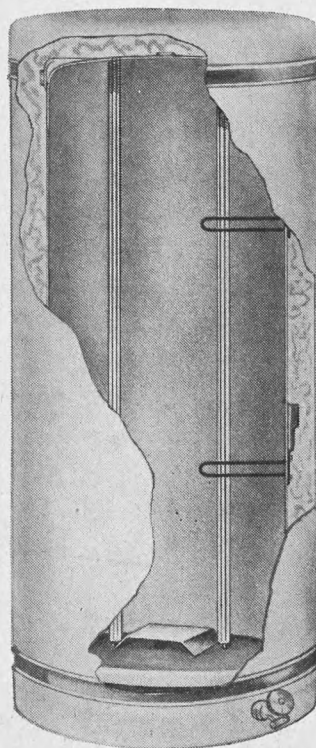
15-gallon Duro Little
Giant Package System.

\$152⁰⁰



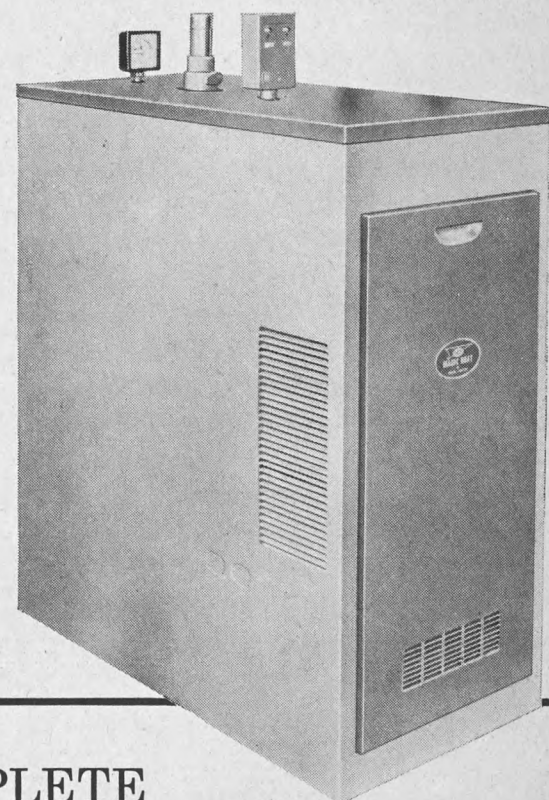
No. 40— 30 Imperial Gallon
Electric Water Heater.

\$101⁰⁰



"Magic Heat" Hot Water
Heating System.

\$430⁰⁰



DSSA-30 Water Softener.

\$160⁰⁰

Laundry Tub.

\$21⁸⁰



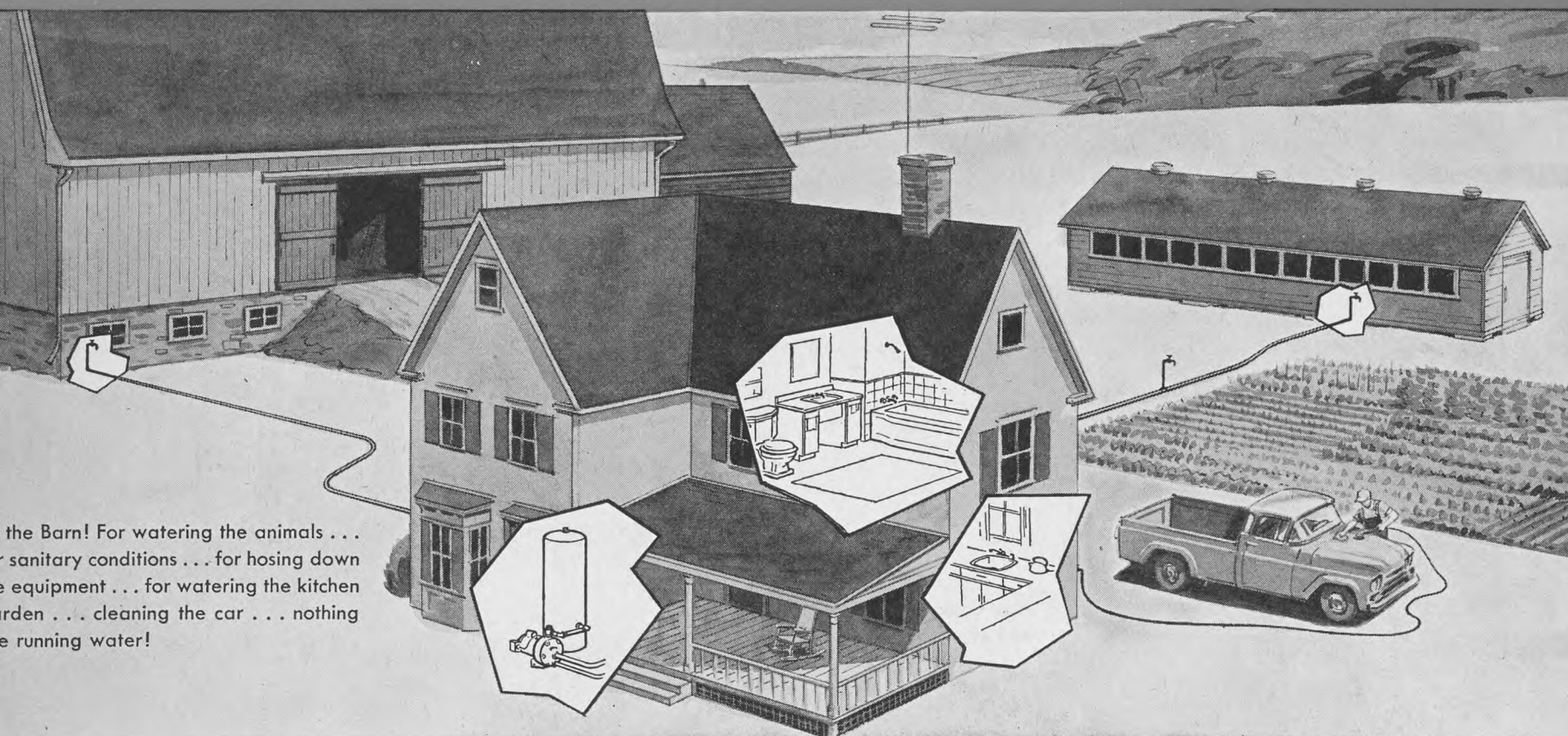
AND TO COMPLETE
YOUR YEAR-ROUND COMFORT
...an EMCO "Magic Heat" installation.

See last page for details

(Prices shown do not include installation.)

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Upstairs . . . Downstairs . . . In and Out of the House. *And so simple!* Just start with a Duro pump and piping to that part of your property where you want the water first.



the Barn! For watering the animals . . .
sanitary conditions . . . for hosing down
equipment . . . for watering the kitchen
garden . . . cleaning the car . . . nothing
e running water!



To the Kitchen! Still smiling
at the end of day . . .
a hundred farm-house chores
are made easier by a
Duro pump and a hot
water heater. See your
Emco dealer to learn how
simply it can be handled.

Stainless Steel Sink and
Delta Faucet.

With spray attachment.

\$54⁰⁰



To the Bathroom! Abundant hot and cold water
. . . the inside conveniences . . . what a difference
they make! What a pleasure at the end of the
day to wash the tiredness away!

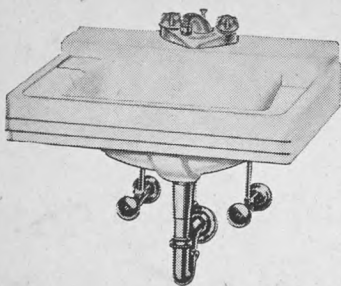
Basin and Center-Set C-Line
Fittings, Tub and C-Line Fittings,
and Water Closet and Accessories.

\$240⁰⁰ (Installation extra)

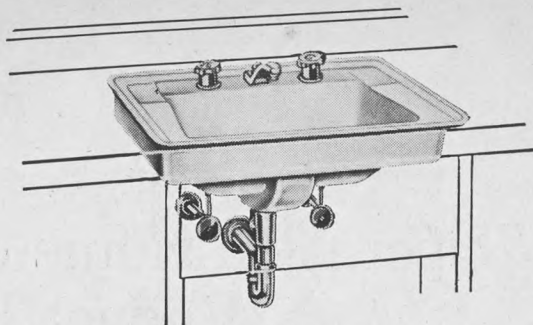
THE FAITHFUL FRIEND of the family, the running water system in the country home, is so easy a matter to install, and too great a blessing to put off any longer! Your Emco plumbing and heating contractor will gladly help you select the equipment for the purpose you have in mind. He will also prepare a sound estimate of the costs, and relieve you of all details in arranging the Emco-OHI time payment plan.

All prices shown on this Emco publication are fair
average retail prices. Slightly higher in the West
Prices do not include installation

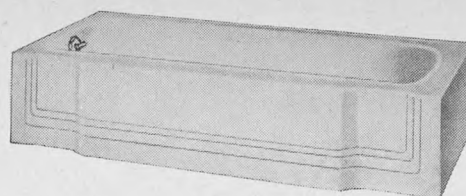
EMCO plumbing fixtures and fittings for quality and dependability



Basin only. **\$18⁰⁰**

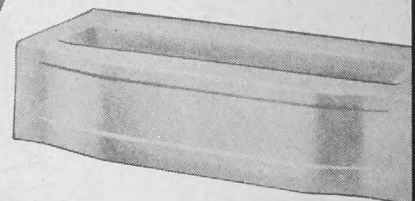


Basin only. **\$31⁷⁰**

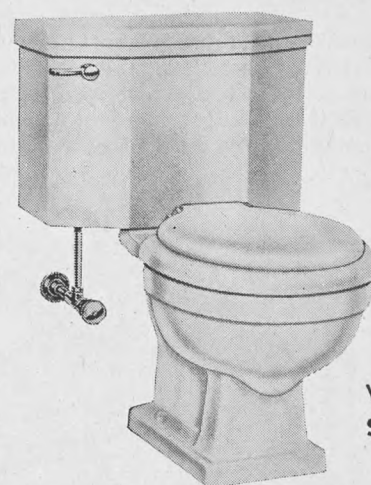


Cast Iron
Enamel Bathtub.
\$91⁴⁰

Steel Enamel
Bathtub
\$77⁹⁰



Laundry Tray.
\$21⁸⁰

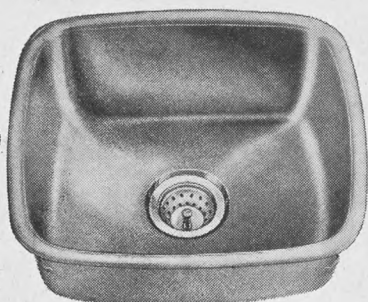
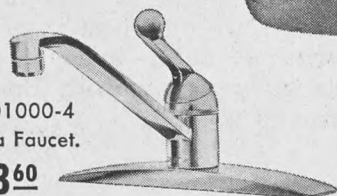


Water Closet.
\$57²⁰

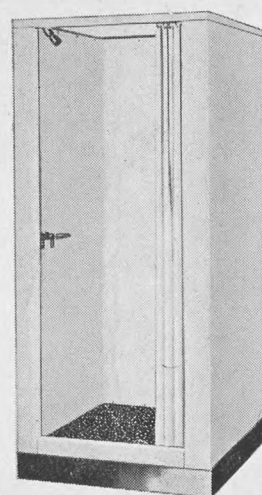


Kitchen Sink.
\$62⁵⁰

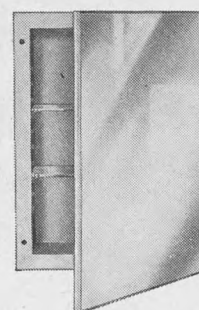
51-01000-4
Delta Faucet.
\$23⁶⁰



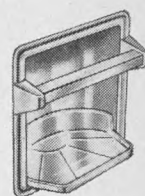
Stainless
Steel Sink.
\$21⁵⁰



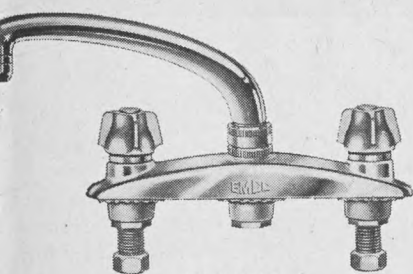
Stall Shower, 32"x32".
\$67¹⁰



Medicine Cabinet.
\$15⁴⁰



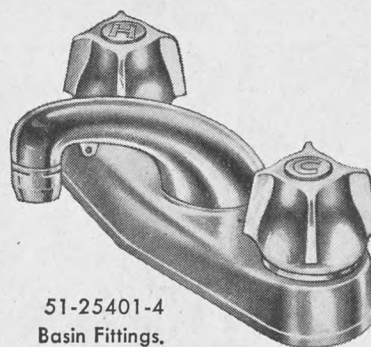
51-52100-4 and 51-52100-5
Soap Dish and Tumbler Holder
\$7⁵⁸



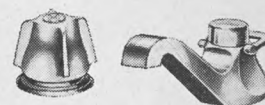
51-25301-4
Kitchen Fitting.
\$11⁴⁵



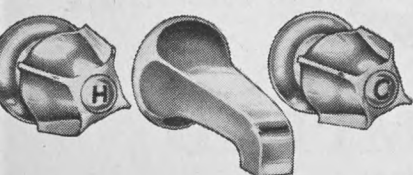
51-25700-4 Bath &
Shower Fittings.
\$16²⁵



51-25401-4
Basin Fittings.
\$8²¹



51-25800-4
Basin Fittings.
\$28⁵⁰



51-25600-4 Bath Fittings.
\$10³³



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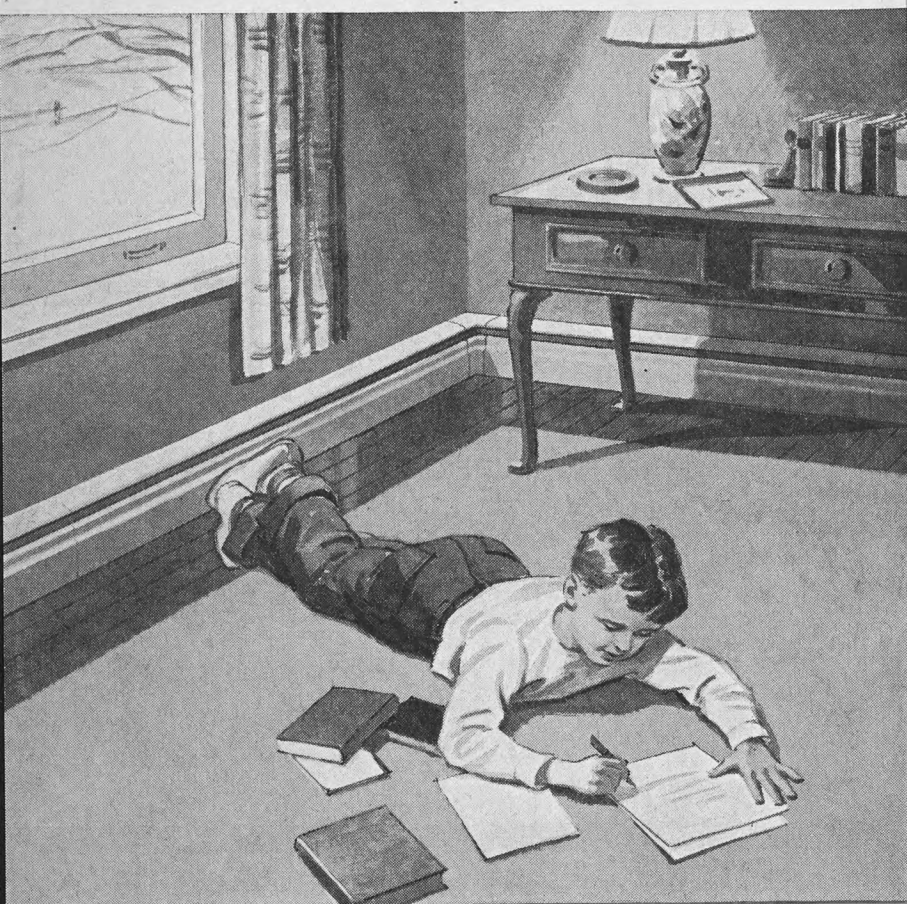
Province _____

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Price for Price a new bathroom compares favorably with other household "musts". A new TV set costs about \$230.00; a refrigerator \$250.00; an automatic washer-dryer \$500.00. If it is inconvenient to pay cash in full, you may discuss Emco's OHI Budget Plan with your plumber. He can outline details of the home improvement loans available through Emco.



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EMCO's

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When you install a Duro Water System or an Emco bathroom or kitchen unit, or a "Magic Heat" system, you can pay for it so easily.

If you own, or are buying, the home for which the improvements are intended, you are eligible for this help.

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Throughout the House!

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Emco "Magic Heat" Hot Water Heating Systems, either gas-fired or oil-fired, are competent, efficient, and low in price and in operating costs. In addition, they are neat in size and attractive in design and finish—and you can pay for the installation so easily, with Emco's OHI Time Payment Plan.

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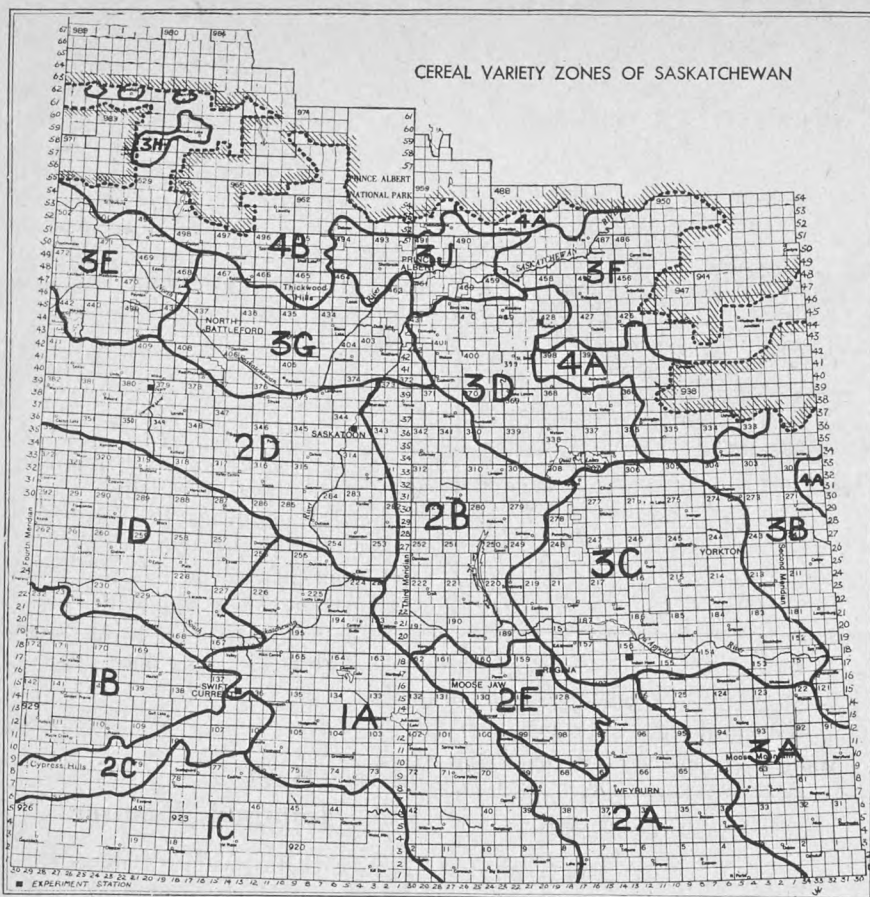


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LONDON, CANADA

Branches Across Canada to Serve You

SOILS AND CROPS



Saskatchewan

(Varieties in alphabetical order)

Spring Wheat. Canthatch, Chinook, Selkirk, Thatcher (zone 1A). Canthatch, Chinook, Rescue, Thatcher (1B). Canthatch, Chinook, Thatcher (1C). Canthatch, Chinook, Lake, Rescue, Thatcher (1D). Pembina, Selkirk (2A, 2E, 3A, 3B, 3C). Canthatch, Chinook, Pembina, Selkirk, Thatcher (2B). Canthatch, Rescue, Thatcher (2C). Canthatch, Chinook, Lake, Thatcher (2D). Canthatch, Pembina, Selkirk, Thatcher (3D, 3F, 4A). Canthatch, Lake, Thatcher (3E). Canthatch, Lake, Selkirk, Thatcher (3G, 3H, 3J, 4B).

Durum Wheat. Ramsey, Stewart (zones 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2B, 2D). Ramsey (2A, 2E, 3A, 3B, 3C). Stewart (2C).

Oats. Ajax, Fortune, Garry, Rodney (zone 1A). Ajax, Garry (1B, 1C). Eagle, Exeter, Garry (1D). Ajax, Garry, Rodney (2A, 2C). Eagle, Exeter, Garry, Rodney (2D, 3E, 3F, 3J). Exeter, Garry, Rodney (2B, 3D, 4A). Garry, Rodney (2E, 3A, 3B, 3C). Eagle, Exeter, Fortune, Garry, Rodney (3G). Eagle, Fortune, Victory (3H). Eagle, Exeter (4B).

Barley. Vantage (zones 1A, 1D, 2C). Compana, Vantage (1B, 1C). Husky, Vantage, Vantmore (2A). Husky, Parkland, Vantage (2B, 3C). Hannchen, Husky, Parkland, Vantage (2D). Vantage, Vantmore (2E). Husky, Parkland, Vantage, Vantmore (3A, 3B). Hannchen, Husky, Parkland (3D). Husky, Parkland (3E, 3G, 3H, 3J, 4A, 4B). Hannchen, Husky, Montcalm, Parkland (3F).

Spring Rye. Prolific.

Fall Rye. Dakold 23 or Antelope.

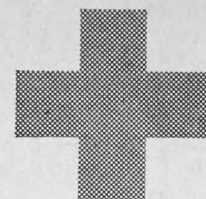
Flax. Norland, Redwood, Rocket (zones 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 3A). Norland, Redwood (2A, 3G). Marine, Norland, Redwood, Rocket (3B, 3C, 3D). Marine, Norland, Rocket

(3E). Marine, Raja (3F, 3J). Redwing (3H). Marine, Norland (4A). Raja, Redwing (4B).

Rapeseed. Polish types for short frost-free season or delayed seeding; Arlo is new Polish variety. Argentine types — Golden, Argentine, Swedish—require about same growing period as wheat.

Field Peas. Dashaway, Chancellor (early). Arthur (late).

Beans. Norwegian (brown seeded). Norwhite (white). ✓



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And you are there too—through your financial support. It is your help that keeps the Red Cross on the job—active and strong to carry on its many humanitarian endeavours.

Money alone cannot buy the many services and programmes provided by the Red Cross. Combine it with the voluntary effort of millions of Canadians, and the Red Cross will be able to meet its round-the-clock demands. You can do your share by giving a generous donation when a volunteer Red Cross canvasser calls on you.

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RED CROSS

62-60

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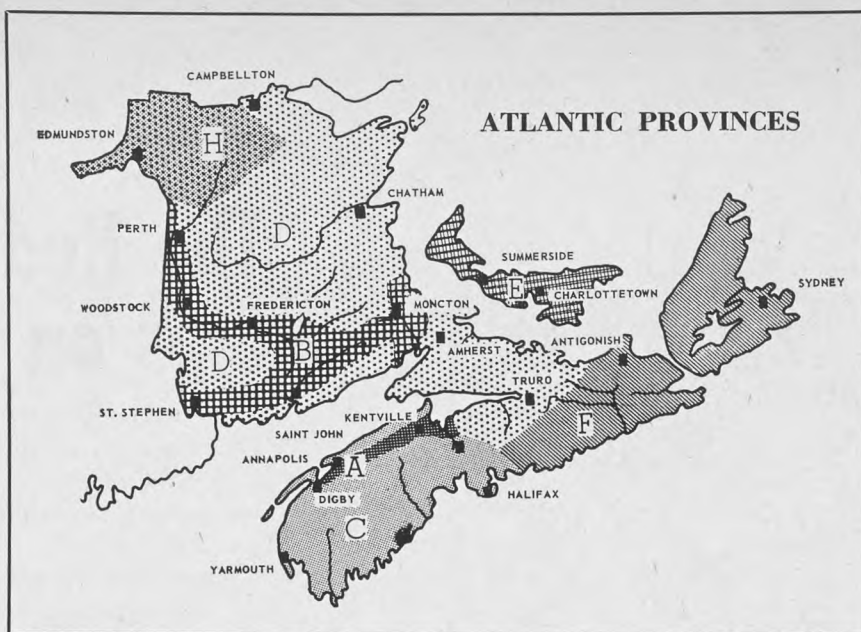
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SOILS AND CROPS



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Barley. Charlottetown 80, Fort, Parkland, Herta (all zones).

Winter Barley. Hudson, Kenate (zone A).

Spring Wheat. Acadia, Selkirk (all zones).

Winter Wheat. Fairfield, Richmond, Rideau (zones A, C, D).

Winter Rye. Crown, Tetra Petkus, Imperial, Horton (all zones).

Field Peas. Chancellor, Valley (all zones).

Field Beans. Early: Kenearly Yellow Eye, Soldier (all zones). Midseason: Clipper (zone A), Lapin.

Buckwheat. Medium: Tokyo (all zones). Early: Welsford (all zones).

Timothy. Climax, Medon.

Orchard Grass. Hercules (zones A, C). S37 (A).

Bromegrass. Fischer, Achenbach (zones A, C).

Alfalfa. DuPuits, Narragansett, Rhizoma, Vernal (all zones).

Red Clover. Altaswede, Lasalle, Thomas (all zones).

Birdsfoot Trefoil. Empire, Viking (all zones).

Silage Corn. Warwick 150, Wisconsin 240, Warwick 210, DeKalb 65, Algonquin (zone A).

Grain Corn. Warwick 150, Funk's G2 (zone A).

Swedes. Acadia, Ditmars, Laurentian, Wilhelmsburger (all zones).

Mangels. Frontenac (all zones). ✓

New Brunswick

Oats. Early: Ajax, Clintland, Fundy, Simcoe (all zones). Midseason: Abegweit, Garry, Erban, Scotian (B, D).

Fodder Oats. Roxton.

Barley. Charlottetown 80, Fort, Parkland, Herta (all zones).

Spring Wheat. Acadia, Selkirk (all zones).

Winter Rye. Crown, Tetra Petkus, Imperial, Horton (zones B, D).

Field Peas. Chancellor, Valley (all zones).

Field Beans. Early: Kenearly Yellow Eye, Soldier. Midseason: Lapin (all zones, but H for home use only, early varieties).

Buckwheat. Medium: Tokyo; early: Welsford (all zones).

Timothy. Climax, Medon.

Orchard Grass. Hercules (zone B).

Bromegrass. Fischer, Achenbach (zone B).

Alfalfa. DuPuits, Narragansett, Rhizoma, Vernal (all zones).

Red Clover. Altaswede, Lasalle, Thomas (all zones).

Birdsfoot Trefoil. Empire, Viking (all zones).

Silage Corn. Warwick 150, Wisconsin 240, Warwick 210, DeKalb 65, Algonquin (zone B).

Swedes. Acadia, Ditmars, Laurentian, Wilhelmsburger (all zones).

Mangels. Frontenac (all zones). ✓

Corn Starter Placement Questioned

THERE is some doubt that corn starter fertilizer always works best when placed about 2 in. below and 2 to 3 in. to the side of the seed. Agricultural engineer P. H. Southwell has run 4-year tests in Ontario, using broadcast fertilizer, or applying fertilizer with a deep-placement machine or with a split-boot planter. His conclusions for central Ontario and areas with similar soil and climate are as follows:

- The conventional split-boot planter gives higher yields than with deep placement.

- There is risk of seed "burning" with a split-boot, especially in a dry year when applying 10-10-10 fertilizers at 800 lb. per acre.

- Deep placement has no advantage over broadcast application.

In a dry year, or in highly fertile soil, fertilizer does not influence yield. ✓

More Beef On Managed Pasture

LAST year's pasture trials at Gladstone, Man., confirmed earlier signs that good pasture management is a paying proposition.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture divided a 58-acre field into equal halves. One portion was treated with 200 lb. per acre of 27-14-0 in the spring, and was subdivided into 4 paddocks for rotational grazing. This half was compared with the other, where there was untreated, continuous pasture.

The fertilized pasture with rotational grazing produced 210 lb. of beef per acre, compared with 92.6 lb. per acre on the untreated half. The carrying capacity of the well-managed pasture was also increased by 114 per cent.

It is pointed out that these were one year's results on one soil type. So they apply mostly to the Almasippi soil type on which the trial was made. ✓

Play It Safe



[O.A.C. photo]

This farmer is heading into danger. When he got off the tractor he left the power take-off running and it's whirling round near his loose coat.

Wheat Seeded In Too Big a Hurry?

DO you rush out and seed wheat in the spring before the soil is warm enough for the germination of weed seeds? If you do, weed seeds will probably germinate at the same time as the wheat and reduce yields.

Long-term experiments at the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., indicate that by delaying spring wheat seeding until mid-May the yields are significantly higher than for earlier

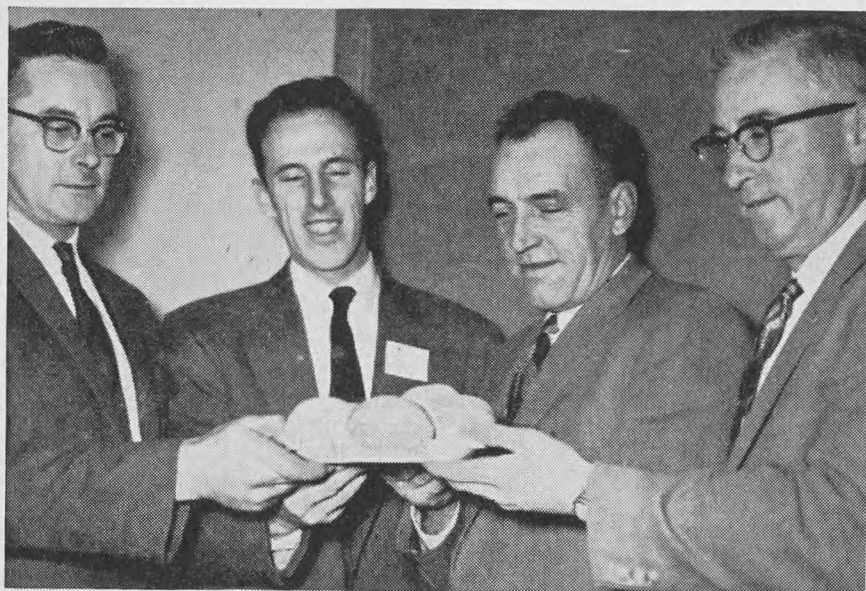
seedings. Last season, the seeding dates were April 17, May 1, May 11 and May 19. Yields for those dates on fallow were 19.5, 23.0, 24.9 and 27.0 bushels per acre in that order. Yields on stubble land were 14.1, 13.2, 18.0 and 14.2 bushels per acre. Six-year averages confirm this pattern.

K. F. Best of Swift Current recommends delayed seeding of spring wheat until weeds have germinated and can be destroyed by pre-seeding tillage. This cuts weed competition drastically and ups yields substantially. ✓



One man now sells
to the wholesalers

Potato Growers End Their Price Cutting



Growers N. Decaire, Leon Delorme, O. Lamoureux and H. Houle, of Prescott County, Ont., have ended price cutting and increased their potato sales.

"PRICE cutting was hurting us," potato grower Leon Delorme was explaining. "So last summer eight of us, who are specialized growers with 25 to 100 acres of the crop each in Prescott County, got together and decided to do something about it. We agreed that all potatoes going from our farms to the Ottawa market would be sold by one man, acting as a jobber. He would sell to all wholesalers at an even price."

And in reporting to a meeting of eastern Ontario potato growers at Kemptville, Delorme added: "The idea worked fine, once wholesalers got used to it."

For a couple of weeks, Delorme reported, growers kept getting calls from wholesalers looking for lower prices. But they were gently referred back to the appointed salesman.

During the harvest season, the agency sold 4,000 tons of local table stock, Ontario No. 1 grade potatoes. And the crop sold not only onto the Ottawa market, but to other centers like Cornwall, Hawkesbury and Brockville, and even up to North Bay and Cochrane.

The big disadvantage of the program, he admitted, was the cost. Brokerage was 15 cents for a 75 lb. bag, less for 10 or 5 lb. bags. Some members complained about that. But it can be changed before another year comes around.

He listed several advantages:

- Price cutting between wholesalers, chains and growers was practically eliminated.
- Each grower has a weekly quota, so he can organize his harvesting and grading operations on a more economical basis.
- When harvest was in full swing, potatoes were shipped to other districts, giving better distribution of the crop.
- It left growers more time to

supervise and improve their harvesting and grading methods.

This successful selling program is just one more advance made by this group of progressive farmers. Delorme reports that a few years ago they faced another problem—their home market of Ottawa was being supplied from outside. Wholesalers were buying their potatoes in bulk, bringing them in and packing them. Less than 20 per cent of potatoes sold in Ottawa during the summer period 8 years ago was bought locally.

Local growers began to pay particular attention to growing a quality product then, and they installed their own packing equipment. Now, Delorme estimates that over 60 per cent of the city's potatoes come from local growers. Chain stores and wholesalers who used to pack potatoes they brought in, now buy locally. Added Delorme: the same grower who put 8,000 10-pound bags on the market 5 years ago, packed 60,000 in 1959. Some growers are packing 200,000 bags or more now.—D.R.B. ✓

Honeysuckle For Northern Gardens

BEAVERMOR is the name of a new hardy honeysuckle for northern gardens. It was grown at the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm, Alta., from open pollinated seed collected at the Morden Experimental Farm, Man. Plants of Beavermor were distributed to commercial nurseries in 1957 and should be available to homeowners this spring.

The Beavermor bush produces abundant blossoms and fruit. The blossoms are slightly smaller, darker red and glow more intensely than Carleton. Petals are shorter, wide and of unusually good texture. They have pinkish-white margins. The bright, orange-yellow berries are also attractive. ✓

Fertilizer For Tomatoes

YOU can stimulate early ripening, even in fertile soil, if you apply a chemical fertilizer in solution to tomatoes immediately after transplanting them. Charles Walkof of the Morden Experimental Farm, Man., says tomatoes treated in this way have ripened 4 to 5 days earlier and yielded up to 10 per cent more ripe fruit than those not treated.

He had excellent results at Morden with a complete fertilizer, 10-52-17. Most commercial fertilizers, such as those for field crops, 11-48-0 and 16-20-0, are not suitable for plant starter solutions, because they dissolve with difficulty in water and do not produce the desired effect on tomatoes.

The recommended rate for fertilizers as starter solutions must be followed. One-half pound of 10-52-17 starter solution should be dissolved in 5 gallons of water. Apply a cupful of the solution at the base of the tomato plant, either by hand or by the special attachment on field transplanting machines. This should be done when plants are set in the garden or field, and one application is enough. ✓

Beating Spring Frosts

THE home gardener can beat late spring frosts with hot caps. J. Aitchison of the Fort Vermilion Experimental Farm, Alta., says that where hot caps are used, plants can be set out a week or 10 days earlier. The caps also provide protection against dry winds and intense sunshine, both of which can be very damaging to young seedlings.

Mr. Aitchison tells of satisfactory results with hot caps as protective cover for such crops as tomatoes, cucumbers, watermelon and pumpkin, and also when transplanting strawberries. He recommends that the plants should be covered until growth begins to show through the top of the caps. Ventilation must be provided during the heat of the day by cutting an opening at the top to let air in. ✓

Keeping Hedge in Trim

IF you like to have a trimmed hedge around your home, here are a few tips from the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man.:

Hedges commonly tend to be open at the bottom. This can be largely avoided by trimming the hedge in a more or less conical shape, the base being wider than the top. This means removing much more growth from the top and upper sides.

The major shaping of a new or old deciduous hedge can be done in early spring, but if this is the only time it is trimmed, it will be ragged and uneven for most of the season. For this reason, trimming is best at the end of June, when a large part of the new growth can be removed.

Up to the end of June is the only possible trimming time for evergreen species, but deciduous shrubs may need one or two lighter trimmings in July and August. ✓



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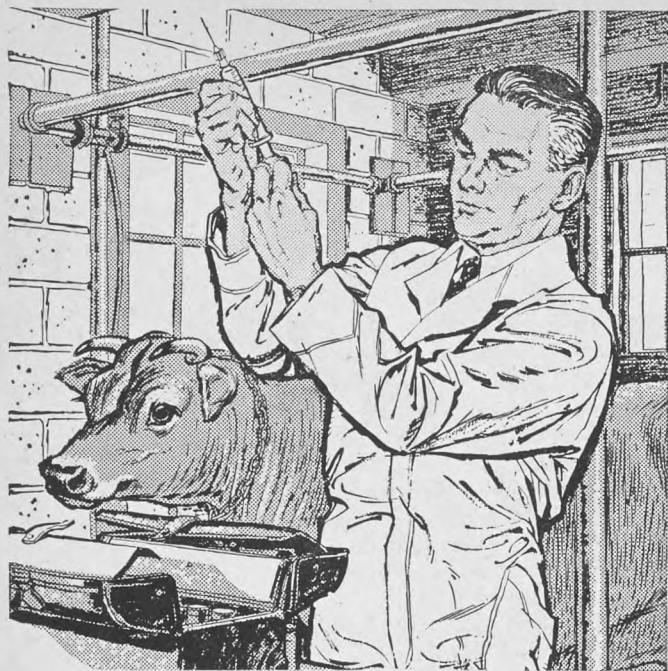


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HORTICULTURE

Sprouts On the Coast

BRUSSELS SPROUTS need a long season, but most garden soils will produce good yields and they are easily grown in the coastal area of British Columbia. R. M. Adamson of the Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C., says that in general the dwarf and semi-dwarf varieties give best results. The plants should be started in nursery beds in April and transplanted 30 inches apart, preferably in rather heavy soils, during the third week of June. Watering during the dry summer months is needed.

Catskill has been the standard variety for a number of years. It reaches full production in late September or early October. Jade Cross, a new hybrid, is somewhat taller and later, but tests have shown it is less productive than Catskill. However, because of its uniform, firm and medium-sized sprouts, Jade Cross seems to be well worth testing in the garden. ✓

New Hardy Chrysanthemums

FOLLOWING an extensive breeding program at the Morden Experimental Farm, Man., six new hardy chrysanthemums will be available from the trade for the Prairies this spring. H. F. Harp describes them as follows:

Morden Carmine, 2 ft. high, grayish-green foliage, 2 in. flowers, double, lilac-mauve with carmine center. Blooms mid-September.

Morden Primrose, vigorous bush, 2 ft. high, dark green foliage, deep primrose yellow. Blooms early September.

Morden Chestnut, sturdy plant about 20 in. high, flowers fully double, dark chestnut red. Blooms mid-September.

Morden Bronze, about 18 in. high, semi-double flowers, golden bronze,

1½ in. across, makes compact mound of flowers. Blooms late August.

Morden Tan, 2 ft. high, dark green foliage, fully double flowers, light tan to fawn. Blooms early September.

Morden Ruby, about 18 in. high, double flowers, dark ruby red. Blooms mid-September. ✓

About Aster Yellows

THE leafhopper spreads aster yellows disease, taking the virus to nearly 200 species of plants belonging to more than 30 families. The main symptom is a partial yellowing of normally green parts. Clearing of the veins of affected leaves is common, and infected plants are always stunted and distorted. Petals may become green and sometimes there is a lot of branching.

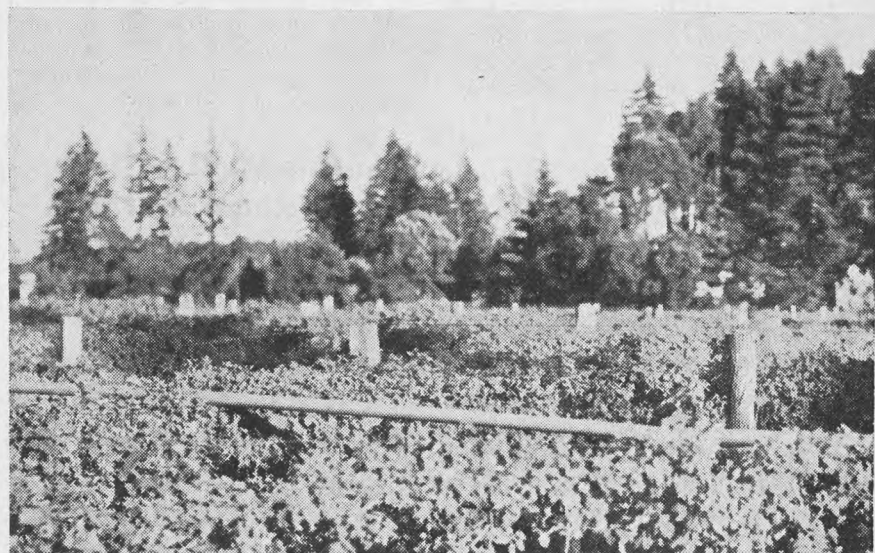
How can you stop the leafhopper doing this kind of damage? The Ontario Department of Agriculture recommends concentrating on the leafhoppers themselves. DDT is of little use because of the vast number of these insects. Many commercial growers cover their plants under cloth for protection against hoppers, and gardeners might guard their favorite flowers in the same way. ✓

Climbing Cucumbers

THERE are several advantages to growing cucumbers on a trellis. Harry Graves, horticulturist at the North Dakota Agricultural College, says they are natural climbers and are easier to harvest when they are off the ground. This also eliminates their irritating habit of running through other garden crops, where they interfere with hoeing.

There's some evidence that cucumbers grown off the ground are less susceptible to certain diseases, since they dry more quickly after dews and rains. Almost any kind of woven wire will work for a trellis. ✓

Move the Pipes Up



[Guide photo]

IRRIGATING trellised small fruits such as loganberries, raspberries and blackberries can be a time-consuming chore when you have to move the sprinklers from row to row. Loganberry grower John Neufeld of Brentwood Bay, Vancouver Island, gets around this by placing his pipes across the rows on top of the wires. The pipes can be easily moved by sliding them along the wires. ✓



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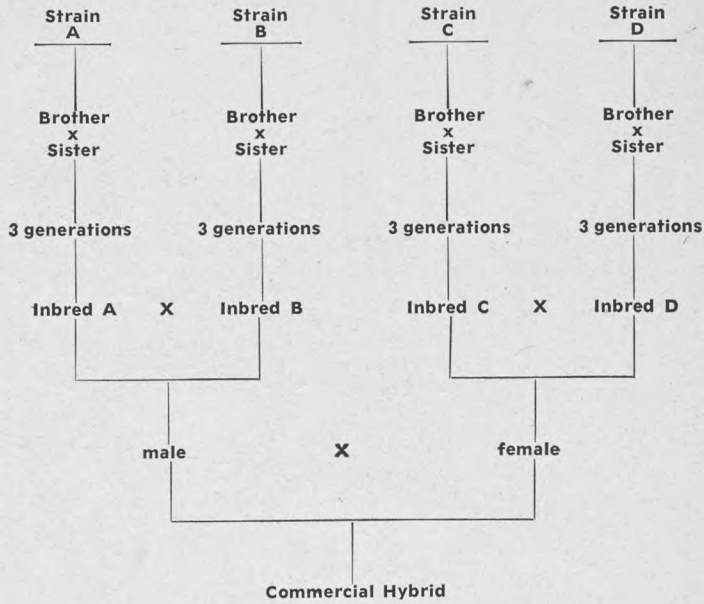
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POULTRY

Big jump in meat and egg production in past 10 years

Why Poultry Are Giving Better Yields



This diagram was published in the University's "Saskatchewan Farm Science," and shows one of the methods of breeding to produce inbred hybrid poultry.

NEW ways of producing hybrid chickens during the past 10 years have boosted egg production by 30 to 40 eggs per hen, and has reduced feed consumption to as little as 3.97 lb. per dozen eggs. At the same time growers are producing 3 lb. broilers in 9 weeks, compared to 12 or 15 weeks a few years ago, and they're using only 2¾ lb. of feed to grow 1 lb. of meat. Improved nutrition has helped to achieve these results, but the breeding has been very important.

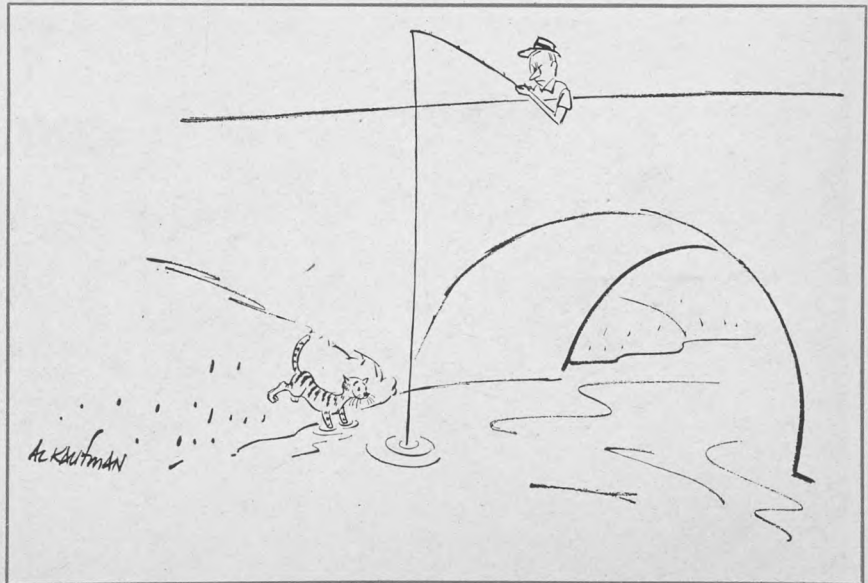
These remarks were made by Prof. W. J. Rae, head of the poultry department at the University of Saskatchewan. He explains what has happened in this way. For many years the poultry breeders selected breeding stock on the basis of characteristics observed in one bird. This resulted in rapid improvement in such traits as plumage pattern and comb type. Egg production was not nearly as inheritable and improvement was possible

only by pedigree breeding and family performance.

This led to what is known as population genetics. But it was very difficult to find the causes of good or poor results, since it was not easy to separate the effects of environment from the genetic effects. Pure line breeding (closed flock breeding) improved production in the early stages, but eventually a plateau was reached and further improvement seemed impossible.

This is where hybridization has led to improvements. Most progressive breeders, according to Professor Rae, maintain and purify pure lines, then cross these lines either as breed crosses or as strain crosses. The result is commercial stock. Often numerous crosses are made before a successful "nick" is found with hybrid vigor.

Another important technique being studied is the use of blood types and (Please turn to page 54)



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that's the Hy-Line 934 Series record for tests ending in 1959. No other layer won more than one test. And compared to the 9 next largest-selling birds in 22 tests during the last 2 years, Hy-Line 934 Series layers showed an income advantage over chick and feed cost of . . .



55¢ MORE INCOME PER BIRD

(average income advantage over next 9 largest-selling layers)

HERE'S WHAT THE TESTS SHOW!

Hy-Line 934 Series layers averaged . . .	Hy-Line advantage over 9 next largest-selling layers	Hy-Line advantage over all competitive entries
GREATER INCOME	55¢ more	64¢ more
MORE EGGS	16.8 more	20.6 more
BETTER LAYING HOUSE LIVABILITY	4.8% better	6.2% better
BETTER FEED EFFICIENCY	.3 lb. less feed per dozen eggs	.4 lb. less feed per dozen eggs
MORE LARGE AND EXTRA-LARGE EGGS	4.9% more	6.0% more
HIGHER MARKET PRICE PER CASE	31¢ more per case	33¢ more per case
LESS BODY WEIGHT	.4 lb. less	.6 lb. less

Extra income over feed and chick cost: An average of 55¢ more income per bird (ranging from 27¢ to \$1.14 more) than the next 9 largest-selling layers . . . sound reason to order Hy-Line chicks this year!

The chart above proves that Hy-Line Precision Genetics creates a harder-working layer. Hy-Line 934 Series layers averaged 55¢ more income per bird, based on two years of Random Sample Tests . . . not just a handful of tests, but 22 in all. Note, too, that these records were made by Hy-Line 934 Series layers . . . the kind you can buy this very year.

HY-LINE CHICKS

a department of Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Company of Canada, Ltd.
305 GRAND AVE., WEST, CHATHAM, ONTARIO

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1-60

AUTHORIZED HY-LINE DISTRIBUTORS IN CANADA

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North Edmonton Woodman Hatcheries

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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MANITOBA

Brandon Clark Poultry Farm & Hatchery
Dauphin Modern Hatcheries
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Winnipeg Pioneer Hatchery

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NOVA SCOTIA - NEW BRUNSWICK - PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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St. Felix de Valois Neuhauser Hatcheries
c/o Cliff Heaton

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw Moose Jaw Electric Hatchery
Saskatoon Early Hatcheries

POULTRY

blood antigens. This may be of more use to crossline breeders than the pure breeders, but it could lead the way to further improvements in the productivity of Canadian hens. V

Two Feeding Systems Compared

SHOULD layers be fed all-mash or pellets and whole grain? Poultrymen are using various feeding methods with seemingly equal success, but it does appear that under certain conditions one system may be superior. They tested this out at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man.

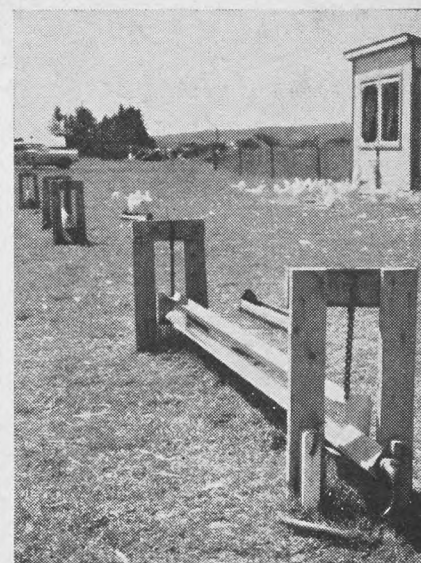
Comparing all-mash with a ration of pelleted concentrate and whole grain, the results showed that there was no difference in egg production, but it took 0.4 lb. less feed to produce a dozen eggs when all-mash was fed. Against this, the birds receiving pellets and grain averaged 0.1 lb. heavier at the end of the test, and they produced somewhat larger eggs.

The obvious conclusion seems to be that in evaluating the two systems one should consider feed costs in the area, and also the price differential between egg grades.

Another factor that enters into it is that the all-mash system tends to eliminate the individual preference of birds for either mash or grain. As a result, yolk color is usually more uniform and may increase the market value of the eggs.

An advantage of the pelleted concentrate and whole grain is that it eliminates all chopping. Coupled with this, the ease of mixing is a distinct asset where adequate mixing facilities are not available. V

Plastic Pipe Fills Waterers



[Guide photo]

JOHN BUTLER used plastic pipe to eliminate the old job of carrying water to pullets on range. He laid ½-inch pipe out to range, and fitted it with a T-joint where it passed beside the waterers. A short length of pipe leads into the float valve of each waterer, keeping fresh water before the birds at all times. Butler, who manages the Ontario government's demonstration farm at New Liskeard, raises 1,000 pullets a year. V



Plastic Cover Lowers Silage Costs

WHEN Hans Meuller of Joffre, Alta., used to protect his pit silage with a layer of dirt, he could always figure on losing the top 8 inches. He cut this spoilage loss entirely by changing to a plastic cover held in place with a layer of straw.

"I get back the cost of my plastic cover in labor saved by not needing that 8 inches of waste shoveled off," he told The Country Guide. "The silage saved is clear profit."

The Meuller silo is an unlined clay pit which was scooped out with a bulldozer. Land must be well drained for this type of storage.—C.V.F. ✓



[Guide photos] Plastic is removed from part of silo.



Hans Meuller (upper left) and helpers dig out a mixture of oats and barley.



Silage is loaded directly into wagon.

Hog House Materials Tested

ASBESTOS cement board, aluminum and galvanized iron do their best job as roofing, but stay away from them in any other part of a hog house, says F. H. Theakston, after testing six different materials.

"After the hog houses were in use for a year, we found that plywood siding and roofing, and tongue and groove siding gave the best service," he reports. "Plywood roofing did need repainting, but was much superior to hardboard, which had warped and had holes in it. Asbestos cement board was badly damaged and had three large holes in the siding of one house."

"Aluminum sheeting walls were in very bad shape. The aluminum pushed out and the nails pulled through. Galvanized iron came through the test better, but it showed bulges at the bottom of doors and walls."

"A point of interest was that the studding in all houses and buffer boards used in the aluminum houses were badly chewed by the pigs in all cases."

Mr. Theakston recommends both tongue and groove sheathing with asphalt rolled roofing, and plywood construction for hog houses. Plywood has an advantage now because it is cheaper. ✓

Paint Blisters

PAIN surfaces can peel and blister in winter when water vapor tries to move out and is trapped in the wood siding by the paint. A. H. Schulz of the North Dakota Agricultural College says you can solve the problem on lap siding by prying the lap open about 1/8" and inserting a small wedge. This allows the moisture to escape instead of backing up against the paint.

Schulz says if you wedge open the laps around the blistered areas in April, the wood should be dry enough to take a coat of paint by about the middle of May. ✓

Milk House Building Rules

DID you know that there are extensive regulations on milk houses? Before you build one it would pay to get in touch with the provincial dairy branch fieldman or the Ontario Agricultural College, says Dave Arnott of O.A.C.

He emphasizes that the bulk tank should be located in the milk house. It can't be in the barn or milking parlor. It must also have at least 168 square feet of floor area, and at least 24 inches between the walls and the tank.

Walls and floors of the milk house should have smooth surfaces, and the lower three feet of the walls must be impervious to liquids. Slope the floor one-eighth of an inch per foot to the drain.

There must be a pressure system for cold water, and also a source of hot water or a system for heating water.

Other instructions are listed in the provincial regulations. ✓

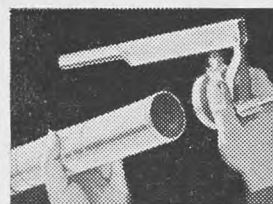
now! new! Esso MP GREASE in CARTRIDGES!



The worst part of greasing? Without doubt it's the messy job of refilling the grease gun from a pail. But that's a thing of the past. You can now buy multi-purpose Esso MP Grease H in cartridges. You just insert the cartridge in your grease gun, and you're ready to grease any fitting. There's no waste, no mess... and no dirt can get in.

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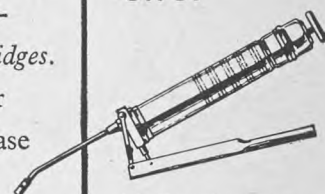


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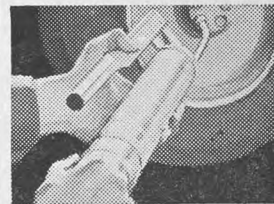


Insert cartridge in gun. It's done in a jiffy. And no dirt can get into the grease.

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How to keep costs down with regular maintenance

Service Record For Do-It-Yourselfers

by WILLIAM K. SAWCHYN

DRIVING and operating costs can be held to a minimum if regular maintenance and lubrication, the two main factors, are done at regular intervals as specified by the operating manual.

If you are one of today's do-it-yourselfers, the chart below will prove quite useful to you, and especially to those who have several vehicles to service along with other obligations.

With just a glance you can tell from the chart which vehicle needs servicing and the work can be done in the next spare time. Another benefit is that your list of repairs will determine whether your vehicle warrants a replacement.

After you have had a service

record for a lengthy time, you are in a position to see if you are obtaining proper results from regular brands in such replacements as tires, batteries, etc. Any unusual repairs that are constantly causing trouble will appear on the record and the cause can be remedied by yourself or serviced by your local garage to avoid needless expenditure.

The chart should also list settings for points, plug gap, etc., for quick servicing; numbers of all regular replacements such as filters, regulators, fan belts, etc. All should have a place on this chart.

The motor number, serial number, body style, etc., should appear at the top for convenience.

Suggested Chart

Service record for _____

Serial Number:

Motor Number:

1. Oil change: (mileage)

5. Chass. Lub.:

2. Filter replacement:

6. Battery checked:

3. Spark plug check:
Replaced:

7. Points serviced:
Replaced:

4. Air cleaner checked:

8. Misc.:

Tires purchase dates (specify which wheel)

Other parts replacements:

Point setting:

Spark plug gap:

Regular part replacement numbers (filters, fan belts, regulators, etc.)

How Much Is Equipment Worth?

DO you need some equipment? Should you buy it new or used? How big or how powerful does it need to be? The answers are important because, for example, machinery charges account for 31.5 per cent of the total cost of producing wheat.

N. A. Korven of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., has listed these points to consider when making a decision.

The tractor. It should be large enough to complete farm work efficiently and on time. A 35 to 40 h.p. tractor is adequate for a one-section farm, but 50 to 55 h.p. is needed for two sections. Production costs are lowered when a large tractor with suitable equipment replaces two smaller units. In some cases, particularly if money is limited, a second-hand tractor with more power may be advisable.

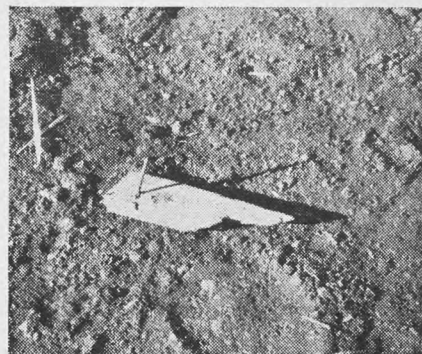
Combine. Large capacity combines are needed to harvest the crop in the shortest possible time. A small farmer may not be able to afford a new self-propelled combine of adequate size, but could afford a second-hand one with larger capacity. On the other hand, a custom harvester could solve the problem and reduce capital costs

where satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Field equipment. This should be the right size for the power equipment to avoid overloading the tractor. The extra running costs of a large tractor on a few light jobs, such as swathing, is small.

Finance. Consider the financial position carefully before signing an agreement for machinery. It may be that capital could be invested more profitably in other enterprises. V

Play It Safe



THE Government doesn't make any deficiency payments on pierced feet. So don't cultivate them by leaving bits of wood containing nails about the farmyard.—C.V.F. V



GET THE FACTS ON CANADA'S COMPLETE BALE HANDLING SYSTEM
Malco
... the low cost

The Malco system picks up, loads, unloads, and stacks effortlessly—in the field AND in the mow—supplied in any length, with a full 22" inside width. Electric welded construction of 1" steel tubing ensures great strength at low cost.

BALE ELEVATOR—with or without undercarriage, can be equipped with hinged extension sections and drive couplings, which operate at any angle, to form a highly efficient hay mow conveyor system.

FIELD BALE PICKUP—used with elevator—towed alongside truck or trailer—picks up bales in the field and raises them to truck height. Pick-up can be elevated to 45° to give maximum height for stacking—either in field loading or as a stationary elevator.

NEW POP-UP BALE LOADER—enables 2 men to pick up 100 bales in 20 minutes on any kind of land. Hitched to truck or wagon—ground driven loader operates at any speed—guides bales into position—raises them to platform at top for easy loading.

Write for free literature and name of nearest dealer today.

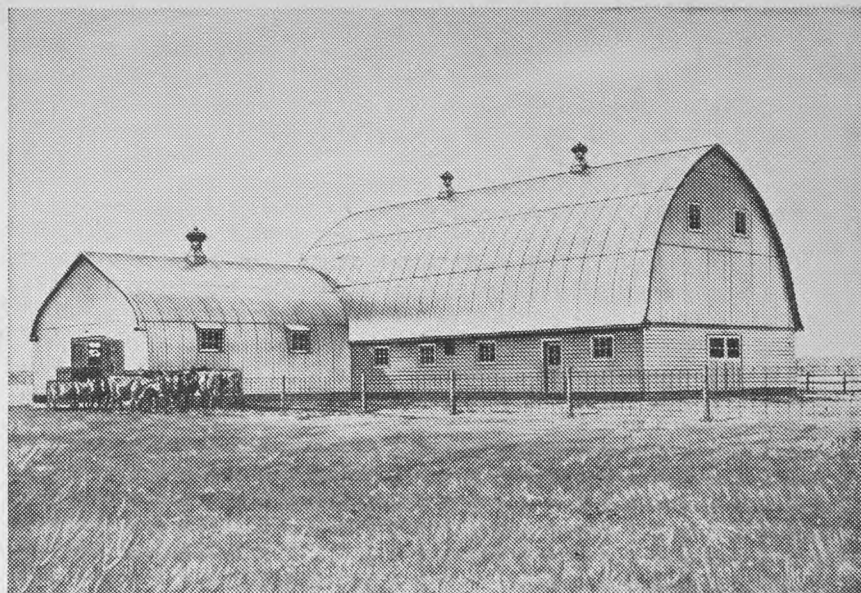
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ALLIED FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.

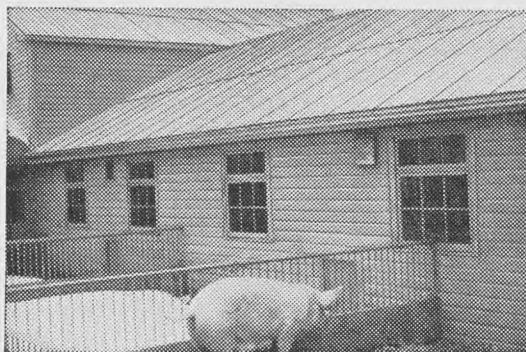
Box 53, Winnipeg, Man.

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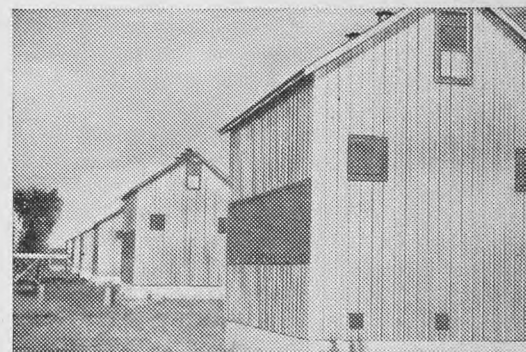


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- **MORE PRODUCTION** Aluminum's remarkable *heat reflectivity* throws off summer heat, keeps buildings up to 15% cooler. Cooler farm buildings keep stock healthier, feeding better, producing more, boosting profits. And buildings that are cooler are so much more comfortable for you and your men to work in.
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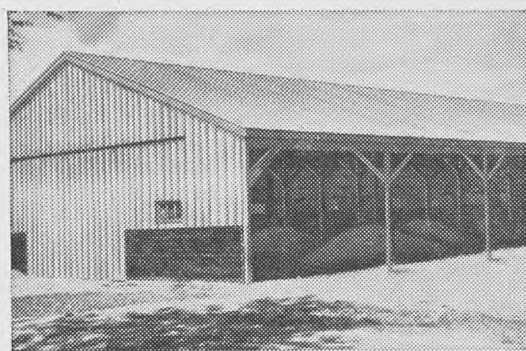
HOG HOUSE With house kept cooler, more comfortable, hogs are healthier, reach marketable size in shorter time; less feed is required, more profits made.



TOBACCO KILN Aluminum provides the even temperature so necessary for uniform quality and color; less waste, more profits. Gives enduring and attractive outside appearance.



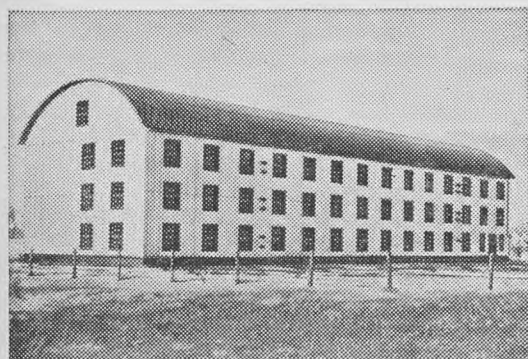
MINK FARM Aluminum provides consistent heat reflectivity, maintains an even temperature, and thus improves fur quality.



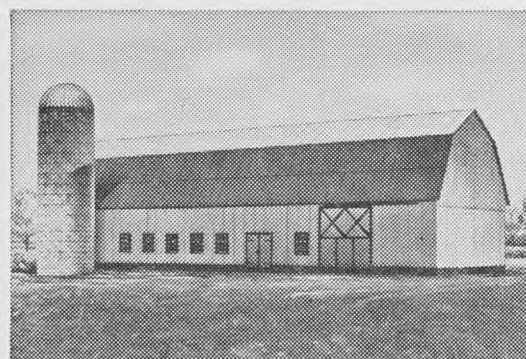
MACHINERY SHED Protected by enduring ALCAN Aluminum, sheds like this give continuing service to guard valuable machinery against the weather indefinitely.



COMFORTABLE HOME A handsome roof of ALCAN Aluminum provides more comfortable living inside, because of its heat-reflecting qualities. It provides permanent protection without any expense for maintenance.



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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

New farm buildings come from IMPERIAL

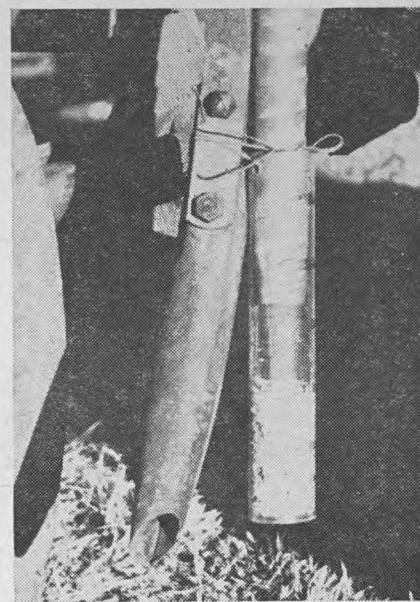
Modern production methods call for modern buildings. You can rebuild or improve your present buildings, without heavy financial strain, with a low interest rate Farm Improvement Loan. Your local Imperial Bank Manager will be pleased to give you complete details.

IMPERIAL
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Seed Drill Gauge

This simple device is a transparent plastic cylinder graduated to show seeding rates from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. It is attached to a drill spout of a drill or disk. The seeding machine runs over a measured distance and the level of seed in the gauge shows the rate of seeding per acre. The distance varies according to the spacing. (L. J. Digney) (282) ✓

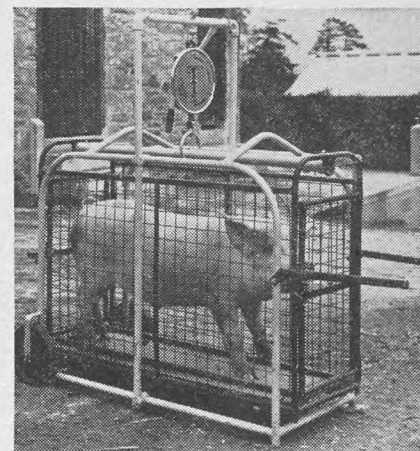


Portable Greenhouse

The Porta-Green is a metal-framed greenhouse insulated by a pocket of air between two layers of polyethylene. It is designed to put vegetable field crops ahead of normal maturity. Sections are 8' wide, 3' high and 5' long, or 11' wide, 3½' high and 5' long. A section weighs about 25 lb. (Standard Tube and T.I. Ltd.) (283) ✓

Pig Scale

The Gascoigne pig weigher has a rotating dial to give the live and dead weights at the same time, according to dressing percentage, and at the critical liveweight period of 180 to 240 lb. It has small wheels and is constructed to go into narrow passages. Measures 4' 7" long, 2' 2½" wide and 4' 10" high. (Kee Klamps North America Ltd.) (284) ✓



Manure Spreader Attachment

The attachment for a self-unloading 110 Chuck Wagon Feeder-Mixer adapts it for hauling and spreading manure, or handling silage for storing and feeding. It is easily attached or detached, and the beater is powered by the drive mechanism of the conveyor. (Deere and Company) (285) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

Continued from page 15

STRIP CROPPING STARTED HERE

If I started to irrigate, I'd just make a lot of extra work for myself."

ABOUT 2 miles east, John Withage has tried another type of strip cropping. In 1946, John took over the family farm from his father, Chris Withage, who had farmed it for 40 years. Withage senior had been cropping in north-south strips for some time, but John decided to change to contour stripping on the advice of a PFRA engineer. The main reason for this was that the land sloped steeply in two or three directions, and there was a good deal of gullying during heavy runoff years which the ordinary field strips failed to control.

Today, the Withage farm is used as an illustration station by the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. Many air photos have been published showing the mosaic pattern of John's contoured slopes.

"Contouring conserves soil moisture as well as prevents soil loss," said John. "I also find I save a bit on tractor fuel consumption by farming across the hill. This means I can operate my big tractor in a higher gear, or do the job with a smaller machine. But I wouldn't say it's the complete answer as far as wind erosion is concerned, because the strips vary too much in width. You have to combine it with a good trash cover to hold the land when the wind starts to blow."

Did he think it was too much trouble to farm this way?

"Contouring is a lot of trouble, all right," he admitted. "More trouble than just cultivating in strips. But I don't think there's any question that it pays off on my place. I'm getting better yields now than I ever got before."

John Withage farms about 600 acres on the contour, growing registered seed grains, chiefly wheat.

FARTHER west, near Pierce, Albert and John Zoetman took over their father's 1,500-acre farm a few years ago. They raise cattle and grain. Because of the exposed position of their fields, the Zoetmans ran into the same problem seen on Louis Stotyn's land. They found they had to limit their strips to 10 rods wide, and move the direction a bit. But in their case, they had to shift the strips away from a northwest-southeast line to keep down the "bumps" which were forming along the edges of their fallow land.

"The way we have it now, we're at right angles to the chinook winds we get around here," said Albert. "In our location, these are the winds that bother us most of all."

Last November, Herbert Wylie, who farms near Coalhurst (a few miles east of Monarch) had a violent demonstration of the heavy damage wind can do to land that isn't securely anchored down. Noting that a heavy crop of volunteer barley had come up in a 44-acre field he'd summerfallowed that season, he decided to work it

over with his implements. He ran a blade cultivator over this piece and finished it off with a rod weeder.

"Using the blade was all right," he said, "but I figure the rod weeder tore up all the roots. Anyway, toward the end of November along came a 60-mile-an-hour wind and she started to go. Right away I knew I'd made a mistake, so I got out my lister and went to work."

Why hadn't he strip cropped this field? Well, he generally strips all fields over 20 acres in size, Herbert explained. But this 44 acres was a triangular-shaped piece located between two roads. What he generally did with this field was to grain crop the whole of it for 2 years then let it rest the third year. The system had worked quite well until now.

"After what had happened this year, though, I'm sure going to strip crop it from now on," he vowed.

Farmers in other areas where the topsoil has a tendency to take off in droughty years might find it worthwhile to make a similar resolve. It's not too much trouble to strip crop if it means the difference between steady production and getting no crop at all.



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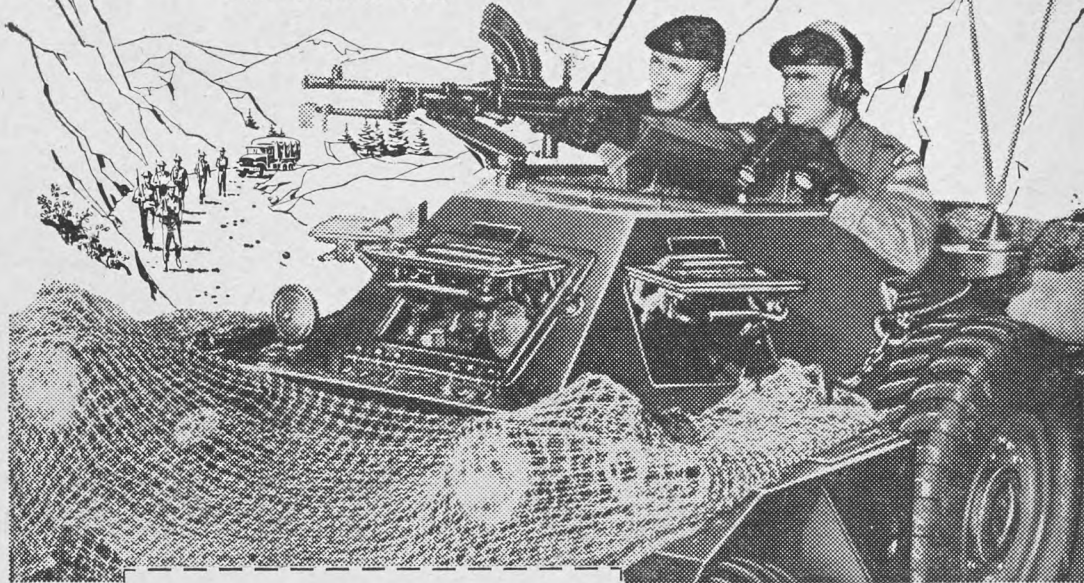
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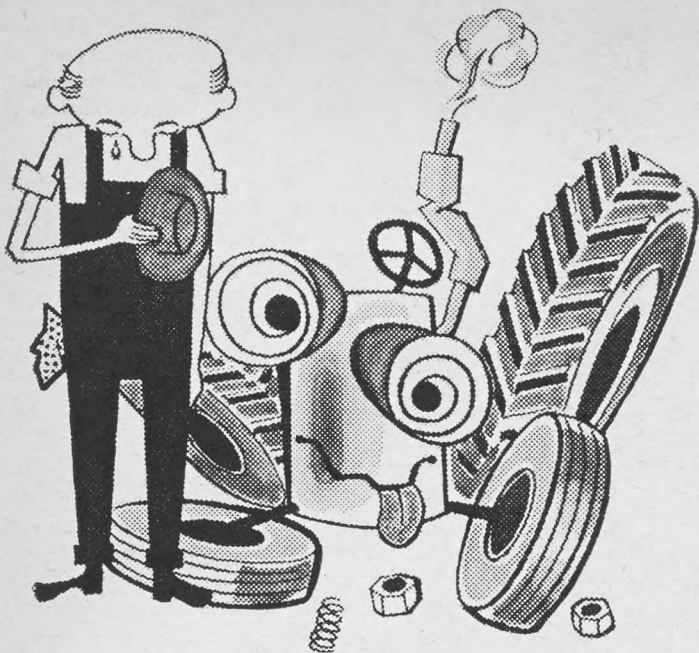
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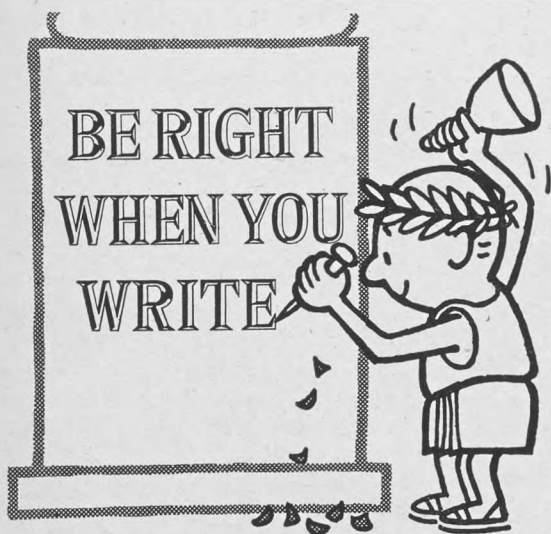
When an old friend dies ...

get a new one through a BNS Loan. That's the low-cost, business-like way to borrow to buy the equipment you need. New tractor, new machinery or attachments—all are good reasons for a BNS Farm Improvement Loan.

See the manager of your neighbourhood branch of The Bank of Nova Scotia. He'll be happy to discuss a BNS Farm Improvement Loan with you.

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Remember, Postal Zoning operates in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. When writing to these cities be sure to include the Postal Zone Number.



CANADA POST OFFICE

PO-59-10B

Continued from page 18

WHAT CANADA'S BEST CUSTOMER THINKS

solve the problem by government controls that don't work, and price supports which don't fit the changing times.

"Last July our wheat carryover was about 1.3 billion bushels. Converted into bread, this would provide 450 loaves for every man, woman and child in the United States. By next July, we expect to have 1.4 billion bushels. We will then have \$3.5 billion of government money tied up in wheat alone.

"Wheat brings in only 6 per cent of farm cash marketing receipts, but it accounts for 30 per cent of our farm price and income stabilization costs. Storage, handling and interest charges alone on this surplus are costing taxpayers over one and one-quarter million dollars every day! And most of this money is being paid out to people who are *not* farmers.

"We've cut back wheat acres, and moved large quantities of our surplus by means of special disposal programs. And still the surpluses grow bigger! The Administration is once again urging Congress to put the wheat price support program on a realistic basis as related to actual market prices instead of the obsolete parity formula.

"We've done this for corn with good results, and feel it will be equally effective for wheat. We're also pressing for an expanded conservation reserve to retire cropland for from 3 to 10 years.

"I know Canadian farmers are concerned about the effect of our huge wheat surplus on world markets. And I want to repeat the assurances I have given you before."

WANTS COMPETITIVE SELLING

"WE believe commercial buying is the most efficient method of distributing products. Because some of our domestic farm commodity prices are supported at higher levels than the world market, we've had to

subsidize to keep our goods competitive and to keep them moving. But our objective is to sell our farm products at home and abroad competitively, and we're making progress in that direction. Incidentally, one thing that most people don't realize is that the U.S. imports of agricultural products slightly exceed its exports (chiefly coffee and sugar).

"Our principal means of expanding foreign use of U.S. farm products is a special act, commonly called Public Law 480. And written into this are safeguards to protect and increase commercial marketings. The Act permits us to sell our surplus goods for foreign currencies, over and above usual dollar marketings. We use these currencies for specified purposes, such as promotions in other countries to expand the use of agricultural products. Another use is for long-term loans to needy countries for their economic development. As these countries prosper, they become active dollar markets for your products as well as ours. There is no way we can keep *all* the benefits to ourselves, even if we wanted to.

"Through Public Law 480 and other special programs, we've moved \$7 billion worth of our farm products to foreign markets in the past 5½ years. Without these programs, these stocks would have remained in dead storage, depressing the entire world market — *including* your Canadian market.

"We are continually meeting with members of your government to try and iron out these problems. The Wheat Utilization Committee, which grew out of our joint 'Food for Peace' meeting last year, is a good example of the progress being made.

"Believe me, we are as concerned as you that the abundant supplies of our two countries be handled with restraint, yet put to effective use. We've worked with you on this in the past, and are working with you now. We want to keep working with you as close neighbors in the future." V

Alberta's Tribute To Henry Wise Wood

THIS memorial to Henry Wise Wood was erected by the Alberta Wheat Pool recently at Carstairs, where he settled in 1905. Dr. Wood was prominent in the United Farmers of Alberta and became chairman of the board of the Alberta Wheat Pool from its formation in 1923 until 1937. He was also president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture from 1917 to 1923 and served as vice-president of the Canadian Wheat Pool. After his death in 1941, his outstanding contribution as a farm leader was recognized in the Alberta Agricultural Hall of Fame. V



[Alberta Wheat Pool photo]



THE PAINTING

by ARTHUR STILWELL

Illustrated by GORDON COLLINS

"SANDOR! Why haven't the pigs been fed! SANDOR!" Like the blast of one of those mortars during the terror was that concluding explosion of his name. The pigs! *Oh shame*, his conscience reproved as he jumbled pencils, paints, brushes into a table drawer, *shame to neglect chores when your father's toiling to make a go of his farm in this country*. Then his heart cried out in rebuttal, *but if father would only try to understand; he'd understood Laszlo, all right; the pride in his eyes when Laszlo marched by at the head of his band of freedom fighters showed that*.

He heard his father's artificial leg clump to the foot of the stairs, and then: "Sandor! Leave that drawing or I'll lay the strap on you. SANDOR!"

"Sorry, Father, right away," he called, gritting back an upheaval of anger. His eyes clung to the sketch that had absorbed him. Into that drawing of a bittern enduring, like a motionless sentinel, a dismal sky and snatches of rain, he'd poured his

feeling for the haunting loneliness of the marsh. He loved the reedy, watery flatness that stretched from the north boundary of their farm to the skyline. Not always had he loved this alien country. No; his hostility had burned for a long time. Then, little by little, planted perhaps by the resemblance the marsh bore to his own solitary being, there grew a softened emotion for that waste across which bands of wild ducks shot like pursued phantoms, where strange cries and screeches of invisible birds and waterfowl reverberated poignantly, where splash of muskrats electrified the senses. And from this first penetration of his being had sprung affection for this land into which they'd been brutally flung.

Tearing his gaze from the scene that had possessed his mind's eye since last fall, he rushed downstairs.

"Sandor, this is not Hungary!" his father rasped. "Here we begin life over. There is no time for idleness and painting."

"Bela, dear," his mother intervened in a gentle tone, "there goes the mail truck. Maybe there will be letter from Red Cross." Since the terror and their escape, Magda Szabo's voice had been unfailingly tender, as though suffering and loss had given understanding of the preciousness of things left to her.

AFTER his father stumped away, his mother reproached, not unkindly, "Sandor, dear, your father is working so hard. Try to remember he wasn't always ungentle. But he worries about Laszlo; he broods for things we had: our photographs, our books, our presents to each other."

A reverie overtook her. "All gone, Sandor," she resumed. "Not even photo of our home, nor of Laszlo, nor of Tina or yourself when you were small."

"Yes," thought Sandor, "he worries about Laszlo. But of me, no." He looked down at his mother with eyes that were replicas of her caressing brown ones. A smile washed away his frown, and impulsively he put his unmuscled arms about her. Thin and gangly, he topped her by a head.

"If only I could take lessons from Monsieur Berthold. I saw his paintings in town; oh, mother, such perfection."

Magdo Szabo bathed her son in a look of sorrow. "It is pity, Sandor, but payments for the farm, machinery, are so expensive. Now run, feed the pigs."

Outside the crisp air quickened his nostrils. As he loped toward the pig pen he flung a look at his father, limping back to the house. His slump told him: no news. Perhaps the Red Cross would never penetrate the shrug of Communist shoulders.

Laszlo, so ardent and smiling; leading his freedom fighters against the belching maw of tanks, first kissing his father farewell as he lay with a shattered leg. No wonder Father, a soldier too, adored Laszlo. Sandor shook his head over the mash he was mixing.

WHEN he got back to the small kitchen, dominated by a massive stove, his father was sitting moodily over a cup of coffee. Tina was home from high school in town, 4 miles distant, and was studying a book. His mother was knitting; the needles chattered cozily.

"Sandor," Tina looked as he came in, "you want money for painting lessons. I can tell you a way."

The click of needles ceased. His father's look darkened.

"Money for lessons! Tina, how?"

"At school I heard boys trap muskrats in the marsh."

"But lessons from Monsieur Berthold will cost much money."

"Muskrat fur fetches much money."

"Trap muskrats! Father, may I?" Lights danced in Sandor's brown eyes.

Bela Szabo eyed his son uncompromisingly. "And I suppose the hogs will starve and udders bloat for late milking."

"I promise . . ."

"The money we could use to pay Olson for the mower."

"Bela, dear heart," his mother interposed quietly, "it is not money we counted on. We will not miss it. Let him keep it for lessons."

Glowering fixedly at his coffee, his father growled, "Let him keep it, then; painting lessons!" A sarcastic look. "But if there is skimping of chores, beware of your hide and I shall confiscate the money."

"But I forgot; I have no traps."

"Yes, you have, Sandor," Tina grinned impishly, "I have borrowed them from Ashtons."

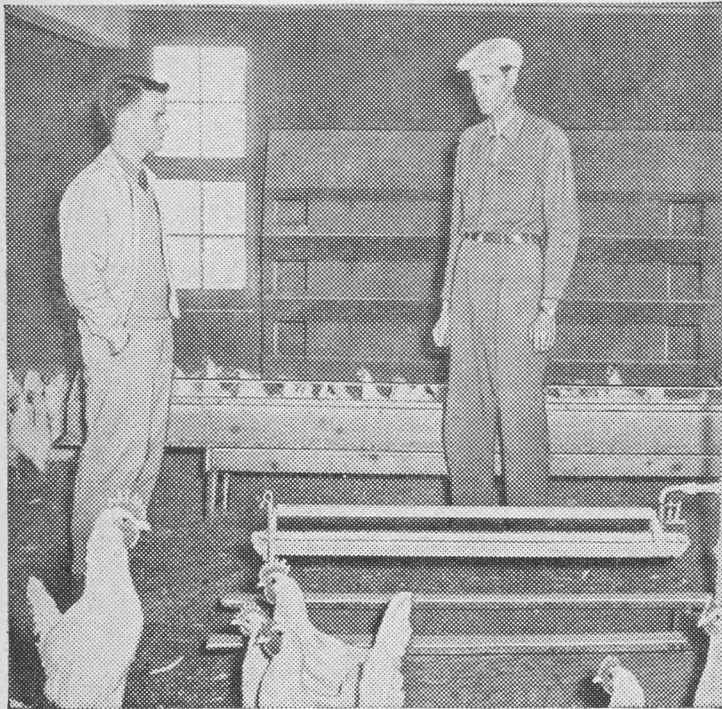
"Oh, you blessed Tina. Father, may I go to town to see Monsieur Berthold?"

Now Mrs. Szabo smiled. "Sandor, you have not captured anything yet."

"I know the marsh, Mother; I'll trap 200. May I go, Father?"

"Painting lessons! Yes, go." Then, turning to

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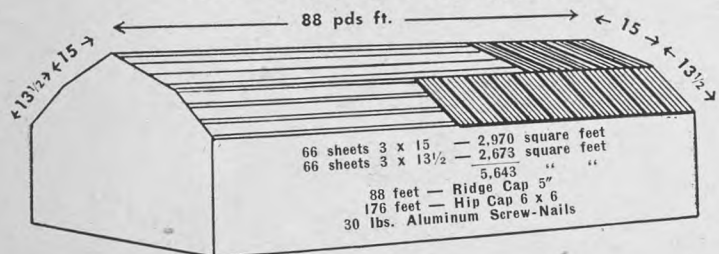
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his wife, "Magda, I think the Red Cross will never . . ."

"Bela, dearest, do not torture your heart. Let us be brave as Laszlo would want us to be. And Sandor is good boy, too." She dropped a significant nod as Sandor hurried away.

IN town, in front of the great Monsieur Berthold's secluded bungalow, Sandor's audacious daydream wobbled. What! To dare to seek lessons from the celebrated painter who'd come to this out-of-the-way village to escape a demanding public. An inward tremble assailed him as he rang the bell, and only the prompt swinging open of the door forestalled his retreat.

"Yes?" A graying but alert lady studied him observantly.

Sandor gulped. "I—I've come to ask for lessons; painting lessons."

No reply; just a gaze that delved intentions and feelings. Sandor became extremely conscious of his awkward gangliness, and he brought out embarrassedly, "I—I'll pay."

The intelligent face smiled. "Lessons from Monsieur Berthold, my son, are unheard of. But come in, you shall speak to him yourself," she added, as disappointment stripped Sandor's face.

Monsieur Berthold was a small person, but so electric were his movements, so volatile his personality, that his size baffled determination: it seemed to vary from moment to moment. He skipped about in front of a painting, flinging his arms in expressive despair, ejaculating, "Bah, it will not move!"

At his wife's call he jerked around. So keen, pungent and scornful was his glance that it shook Sandor, who'd been staring entranced.

"Don't tell me, Marie," he said. "I know. He wants to paint. Tell him he is the fool incredible."

MADAME BERTHOLD directed a glance at Sandor, as if conveying the message. Sandor could not avoid complying with this devious arrangement for conversation. "If only I could take lessons from Monsieur Berthold, Madame; there is so much I want to say with paint."

"Platitudes! Platitudes!" Monsieur Berthold exploded, stamping his heel. "The world is a wilderness of platitudes! Always dinning in my ears: 'so much I want to say with paint.' Oh, most repellent gem! Society and its platitudes; bah!" His eyes were fiery. "Society! I, the great Berthold, have examined society and despise it as a masque where everyone dances a part of admired pretence! Marie, convey my sentiments." His acrid effervescence seemed to fill the room.

Sandor was dumbfounded. At last he said, "But when I am on the marsh my heart yearns and loves; if only I could paint the marsh so people would feel it too."

A keen look transfixed Sandor. "Ha, Marie, he loves the marsh, a possession for the bitter, a sink of mosquitoes."

Sandor's face mantled; he forgot the intermediary, and spoke directly to Monsieur Berthold for the first time, "Sir, when you painted 'The Banquet' did you not love the people?"

Again an eagle stare probed Sandor. Then, after a supple whirl, he

exclaimed, "Monkeys and gorillas all. Ransacking each other for fleas to crunch. I loathed them."

There was a moment of silence. Then Madame Berthold said: "I think, Henri, you loved the people but the hypocrisy offended you. Confess, were you not touched by humanity and its frailties?"

"See, boy," Monsieur threw up his arms, "see what it is to be married. When you're married you can't escape yourself." And, after a smile: "So you love the marsh. You have feelings about it. And how do you propose to remunerate me for lessons?"

"I'll trap muskrats; 200 of them."

"Boy! My paintings adorn the galleries of Europe. Six times 200 would be inadequate."

Sandor's face went blank. Then came incomprehensible words: "You claim you love this pestilential marsh. We'll see what comes; yes, I am interested to see what comes. Boy, bring me three dead muskrats from your adored marsh, which you must catch yourself, and I will give lessons. How many I will not say; I must see."

Sandor bounced into the air, clicked his heels.

"Ah, he has temperament." Monsieur, after an amused glance, began to pace jauntily back and forth. "And now, boy, state your opinion of this painting." Certain of the answer he would receive, he smiled sardonically.

SANDOR sensed that somehow on his reply and on the muskrats his lessons depended, but in spite of himself he found himself saying, "Sir, I regret . . ."

Monsieur Berthold's ironical look deepened.

"Sir, I, it . . . it is empty; it doesn't feel. I can't like it. A picture must feel. You draw this old village but you have no emotion for it."

Surprise and wrath glared from Monsieur's face. "Enough, you pig of a heathen! You force entry into my house; you insult my work." He jiggled like a buggy hiccupping over a rutty road. "No emotion; bah! Marie, explain to the gentleman that he is a pig of a heathen, a barbarian heathen."

Sandor turned away, tears of anger at the injustice burning his eyes. Madame grasped his elbow; her look, calm, friendly, soothed him. She conducted him to the door.

"Don't be alarmed, Sandor," she said. "And don't be hurt. He is, he is Monsieur Berthold. No one paints like him; no one is like him. He sees life and society with terrible clarity. It is a bitter thing, Sandor, to love man and hate the society he has framed."

"But it is finished; I'll never have lessons."

"Yes, you shall. Monsieur never abandons his word. And Sandor, you will never have such lessons again."

"I'll show him; I'll return with the muskrats. Good-by, Madame, and thank you."

When Madame returned to her husband he was sitting before his painting, scowling. "Bah, Marie, the pig of a heathen's right. No feeling. I have known it. Was I remarkably demonstrative?"

"You were. But he will be back."

Monsieur rested a look on his wife. "For a woman you are uncommonly perspicacious, ma chère, but you are

wrong. He will not bring the muskrats. The marsh is too strong for him."
"I'm sure he will."

A nod. "So, you favor him. Yet I would regret if he does. The pig of a heathen."

ARRIVING home, Sandor went to his room to be alone with the fancies soaring in his imagination. The marsh—possession for the bitter. That cold painting on Monsieur's easel. Monsieur himself, dazzling, volcanic, harsh, yet deep-seeing and human. Then Laszlo, the valiant. His father, who'd suffered so much. Laszlo again. Out of the horde of resistless fancies arose a deep tenderness. Impelled by it he began to sketch and form a painting in his mind. It took hold of him and he worked intently, long past his bed time.

One evening 2 weeks later, Sandor, in gratitude to Tina, showed her the beginnings. She gasped, "Sandor, Sandor, it is . . ."

"Sssh," he cautioned.

"Beautiful," she finished in a whisper. "Oh, Sandor," she hugged him, "how wonderful. Cover it; quick. I hear steps."

Sandor pulled a cloth over the canvas. His father entered; his look, laden with disdain, circled the room; then scornfully, without a word, he clumped away.

On the first day of trapping season Sandor was out on the marsh, setting traps.

Dead reeds rustled in a light breeze, and here and there a skiff of ice threw sunbeams into his eyes as he glanced across the open spaces to take note of the dark-brown hummocks where dwelt the muskrats. On his way back he checked the first trap he'd set and his heart leaped. The jaws gripped a muskrat across the neck. The struggle for life was evident in the eyes that bulged and stared, void now of light and motion. The wind ruffled the soft fur as if a hand caressed it.

A pang tore Sandor's heart. The marsh reeds creaked mournfully. Maybe this was that same muskrat he'd watched swimming last fall, prodding a ripple with his nose. A sudden gust whistled eerie music over the tops of the reeds; an elegy he thought. Sadly he lifted the trap by its chain. Would the marsh, where his loneliness had found its initial companionship in a strange land, ever be the same again? Had he been a traitor to it? Suddenly love for the marsh overwhelmed him. He released the jaws of the trap; the muskrat fell dully to the ground. The trap's jaws had grooved the throat. Silently he seized the tail of the muskrat, whirled it above his head and arched it far into the reeds. He retraced his trap-line, picked up all the traps he'd set, and trudged home.

HE entered the kitchen, prepared for an outburst of derision from his father, and astonishment from his mother and Tina. But no one noticed him. His father was slumped in a chair, a letter in his hand. Mother and Tina were crying.

"Sandor, Sandor," his mother enveloped him in her arms with the insatiable emotion of great grief, "we shall never see Laszlo again. They found his grave. Leading his men—slaughtered. My little Laszlo."

For many days life was pale and unreal. Gradually, however, passage

of time, the necessities of daily existence, drew them out of it. The day when Sandor was to deliver muskrats to Monsieur Berthold was long past; the dream of lessons was shattered. But still he painted.

When his squeamishness was discovered, distance modified astonishment. Still, it seemed to Sandor that his father's scorn was redoubled; Laszlo would never have been guilty of such weakness.

"Sandor!" he often scowled, "where have you been?"

"Painting . . ."

"Useless painting!" It was almost a shout. "Painting! Can it save our country! Can it defend a family! I will send you to military school. There you will learn to fight, and also to trap muskrats, eh, my squeamish painter."

"Bela! Stop it!" The softness of Magda Szabo's voice was gone. She had seen the dreadful, hurt look on Sandor's face. His father, with a gloomy expression, went outside.

"Sandor, forgive him," his mother begged. "Don't blame him too much. His grief is dammed up. Maybe it would be better not to paint until he is better."

But Sandor continued to work, eagerly, passionately. At last, one day, he rushed downstairs and whispered to Tina, "It is finished."

Tina's eyes shone. "Oh, if only Laszlo were here."

"What are you two plotting about?" His mother glanced up from the pot simmering on the stove.

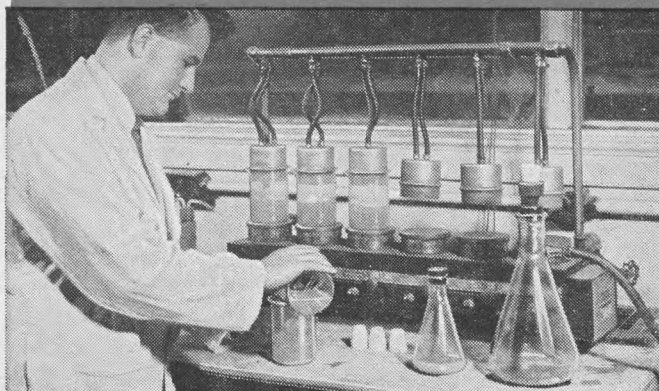
"Mamma, come."

AT that instant Bela Szabo burst into the room; his face was livid. A bellow hurtled from him. "You, you painter! The new Holstein . . . in the marsh . . . barn door . . . open . . . I'll show you." The emotions he'd dammed up had unmistakably broken loose. A car horn blaring outside was lost upon him as he bounded past them. Sandor, Tina and Magda Szabo were appalled. They heard him crashing up the stairs, heard the bang of a ripped-open door, then the clatter of an overturned table.

A cry tore itself from Sandor's heart. "My painting, my sketches." And he dashed upstairs, followed by Tina and his mother.

"He had to break somewhere. Oh, Holy Mother, oh, Laszlo, help him." Magda Szabo, panting heavily, put

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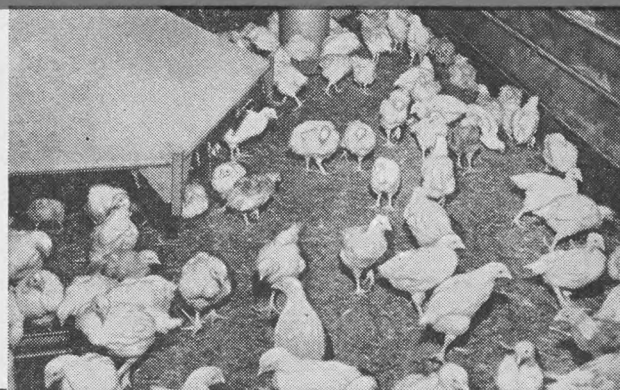


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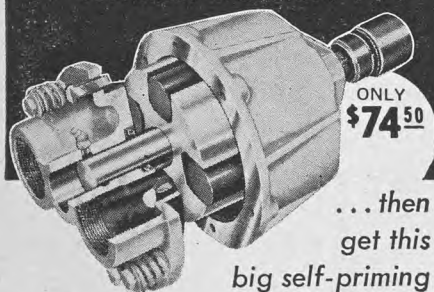
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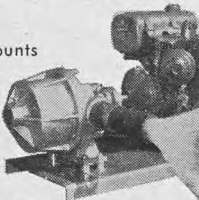
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her hand on her heart, as she hadn't done since the terror had been left behind forever.

Despair, an utter sinking of heart, overwhelmed Sandor as he reached the door to his room. Table overturned; drawers and contents strewn about; his drawing of the bittern ripped and crumpled. It was hopeless; he would leave forever.

Bela Szabo, face convulsed, raised a fist to drive it through a picture on the easel, over which hung a protective cloth.

"Father, not that!" Tina screamed. "Laszlo!"

The shrillness of the scream, the name itself, pierced her father's frenzy, and in his fraction of hesitation Tina swept away the cloth. Bela Szabo recoiled, his countenance a wild mixture of amazement and wonder. He bowed his head, clutched it between his hands.

"Laszlo," he cried, "Laszlo."

Magda Szabo panted through the door. "Oh, Holy Mother of God."

On the easel was a painting of a soldier, handsome in uniform, smiling, eyes vivid, courageous leadership evident in his carriage.

Fascinated awe now reigned in the face of Bela Szabo. Finally he whispered, "It is my Lászlo, whom I thought I'd never see again. It shall hang in the living room. It's better than photograph." He glanced at Sandor, and without a word restored the table to its former position, without a word replaced the drawers. Still mute, he set about picking up pencils, paints, brushes. There were tears in his eyes.

"I am sorry, Sandor, my son," he said, handing the torn picture of the bittern to Sandor. "I think maybe I'll sell the pigs. You shall have lessons, eh, Sandor. But call me your father, Sandor, again."

Sandor was unable to speak, but the glance which he gave his father brought a joyful light to his face.

A BRISK voice intruded sharply. "What's this! I sound my horn like the bugles of Napoleon. I pound the door. Is there no welcome here for Madame and Monsieur Berthold? Ha, my good Sandor, who had the courage to tell the truth, what happened to my muskrats?"

"Monsieur," interrupted his father, "my son, Sandor, maybe he is not a brave one of the stomach, but he is brave of the spirit and brave of the dreams." At his laugh his wife started, and blessed herself, for not since before the terror had he uttered that deep-chested roar. "Monsieur, I shall sell the pigs. Should not a great painter like Sandor have lessons?"

Monsieur Berthold examined the picture. His eyes widened.

"It is Lászlo," Bela Szabo went on, "who laid me down and kissed me farewell. I have seen my Lászlo again, but now also, and for this I thank Heaven, I see my Sandor for the first time, and that is wonderful blessing. Many men never see their sons; almost I too. Sandor shall a painter be, yes. But he must milk cows and do chores; what, he is not yet a king."

"And Monsieur, look." Sandor watched his father smooth the pieces of the torn bittern sketch.

"Ah," Monsieur peered closely, "Ah, I rejoice he did not bring the muskrats; he could not betray himself." Then, with snapping eyes, "But, Sandor, do you think so little of your work you destroy it?"

A pause, then his father said, "Monsieur, my folly."

Monsieur spun about. "Then, sir, you're a dolt."

"Yes, so right, a dolt I have been," Bela Szabo agreed gleefully. "But now I sell the pigs."

"No, Father." Sandor found his voice at last. "Not the pigs; you must build the farm."

"Pigs and muskrats! Bah! Monsieur Szabo, you may sell your confounded pigs, but the money I cannot take. Marie, tell them about the scholarship."

Madame Berthold's steady gaze flickered. "Scholarship? This is the first—what scholar..."

"Marie! Woman! The scholarship I give for 2 years."

A latent smile hovered about Madame Berthold's lips. "But of course, Henri. Sandor, you are winner of Monsieur Berthold's scholarship; 2 years of lessons from Monsieur Berthold himself, starting next week."

Tina squeezed Sandor in her arms. Magda Szabo crossed herself. Monsieur Berthold paraded back and forth, scanning the picture.

"Yes," he said, "it has the special peculiarity, has it not, Marie? And he speaks out. Bah, he is no social chimpanzee, the pig of a heathen who tells the truth." V

Lilly INTERVIEWS

VERNON FREDERICKSEN, WALLINGFORD, IOWA

"I definitely plan to use Hygromix from now on"

"Worming pigs used to be a big problem. It was hard to get them to take enough in the water, and it slowed their gains, too. Hygromix feeds do the job automatically."

by Eugene S. Hahnel

Vernon Fredericksen understands well why Hygromix brings an entirely new concept of worm control to swine management. He wraps it up neatly with this observation: "Worms you see have already done their damage."

Hygromix in feed protects pigs throughout the critical growing period. Also, by killing baby roundworms and nodular worms day after day as they enter the intestinal tract, Hygromix prevents them from doing intestinal damage or ever reaching egg-laying maturity.

Proving that he understands the significance of his own statement, Vernon conducted a simple test. "Last fall, I checked some of my 135-140-lb. Hygromix-fed pigs," he describes. "I locked them up individually and gave them a heavy dose of purge-type wormer with a syringe. Over a 36-hour period I checked the stools from each pig. I couldn't find a single worm!"

"I repeated the test this spring on two pigs out of each litter. Again, I couldn't find any worms. Believe me, when you don't have the worm problem, you're rid of a big headache. For one thing, my pigs finish much more evenly than before Hygromix."



"We think controlling worms with Hygromix will save a lot of feed," says Vernon Fredericksen (right) and feed manufacturer's representative Warren Christensen.

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Continued from page 13

FEEDER CATTLE CO-OPS

257 steers and calves on feed. Only a small number of these were purchased under the Pool agreement, which has not really affected the number of cattle they would have. But Alex is enthusiastic about the possibilities for total feeder development in his district. Above all, he likes the idea of centralized buying by experts and he thinks the marketing angle will work well too.

He says: "It's the long-term benefits that count in a program like this. It can do a lot toward improving the quality and finish of our beef cattle. At the same time, the financing is going to help some farmers to get started or expand their feeding."

Jim Burnett of Graysville is a key man in the scheme. As manager of the Carman group he receives applications for loans and visits the farms to see whether they are suitable for the proposed feeding program. He talks over the needs of applicants and discusses such matters as the timing of purchases under loans so the best use can be made of them.

Provided a purchase of feeder cattle, or loan for related purposes, is approved by the local agreements committee and cleared by the Pool, Jim will assist the applicant in the purchase, if cattle are available locally, or will make arrangements for them to be bought at the Winnipeg Stockyards by Bruce Whyte. He must also see that the cattle are properly identified with tags.

Jim might be called by members who are having trouble, or he may hear of a situation, such as disease, that needs to be investigated and acted upon quickly. The member is also expected to tell him when he thinks the cattle are ready for market. Jim would most likely be present if a packer-buyer comes out to the farm, and he is bound to be involved in the selling in one way or another. He is also in a position to find out the current market trend from the Pool and can help the producer to choose the right time to sell.

"I like the quick turnover on feeder cattle and the chance to take advantage of a strong market, which wasn't the case when I used to have breeding stock," says Jim Burnett. "I also think we have a big potential as finishers of cattle in this district. That's why I'm ready to help out as best I can."

FRANK JANZEN, one of the smaller operators in the scheme, has 7 feeder cattle of his own and 12 bought through the association. He got them at an average of 430 lb. and expects to have them on feed for about 8 months.

"This gives people like me a chance to go into feeder cattle properly," he told The Guide. "I've 590 acres under cultivation and the rest of my section is for pasture. I keep 1,500 laying birds, and I grow some sunflowers and flax to keep the grain down a bit. I can make more money out of my land by putting some grain through feeder cattle, and still have enough

left over for deliveries to the elevator. Quotas don't bother me much now."

Frank also likes to have the cattle selected for him, and he's in favor of leaving the selling to the Pool too, "because those guys know best when the cattle are ready."

How is this program working out?

Carman, with a membership of 75, has 391 cattle in feedlots under the agreements. The total loaned in that area would be about \$40,000 after little more than 2 months in business. They expect to have as many as 1,500 agreement cattle later this year, when members who had made their plans before the scheme started will be wanting to buy replacements.

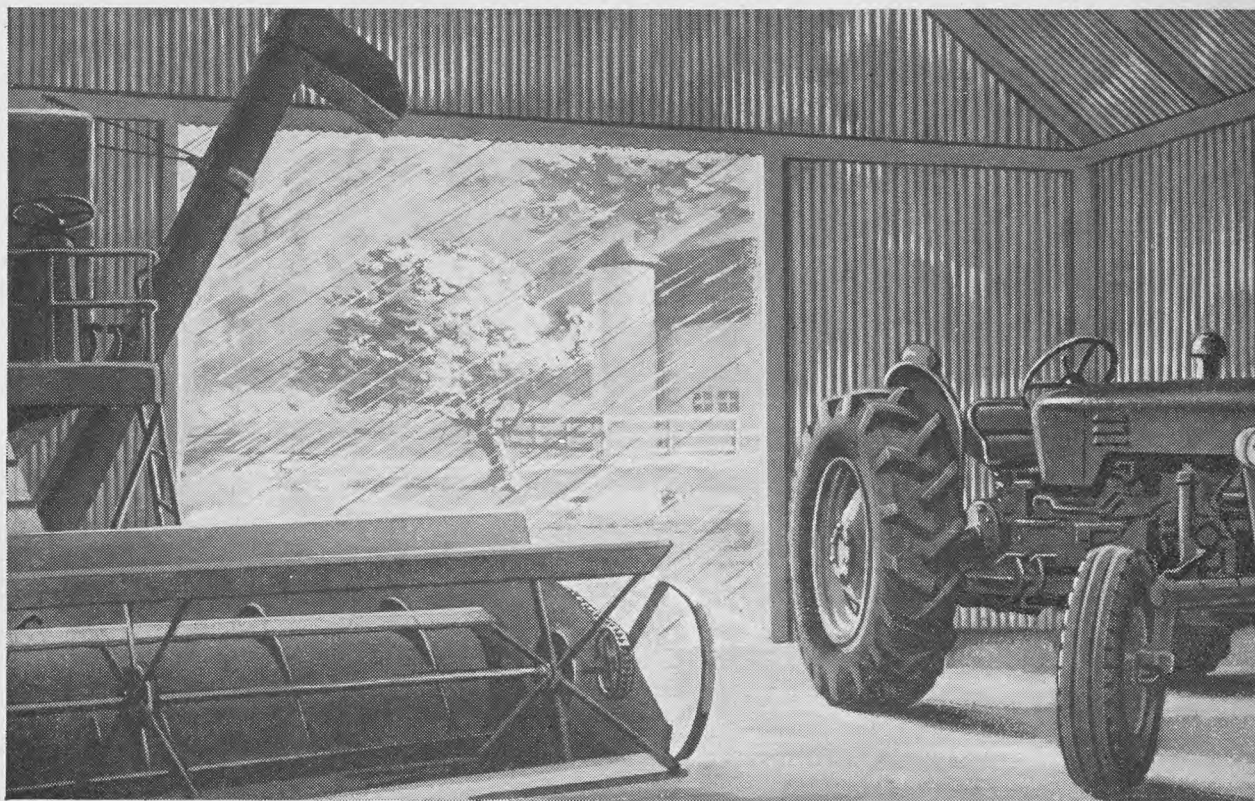
In Manitoba as a whole there were 3,500 head on feed through 10 associations under the program last January. The investment was a little over \$100 a head, with an average of 17

head per agreement. Bob Kapilik is satisfied that it has gone well so far, but emphasizes that they are still in the trial period, at least until the end of the first financial year on July 31. He thinks there will be room for about 20 associations located strategically through the province.

Who stands to gain? "Only the farmer," says Bob. "This is a service co-operative. Our objectives, as we said before, are to encourage the finishing of Manitoba feeder cattle in Manitoba, and to improve the quality of our finished cattle."

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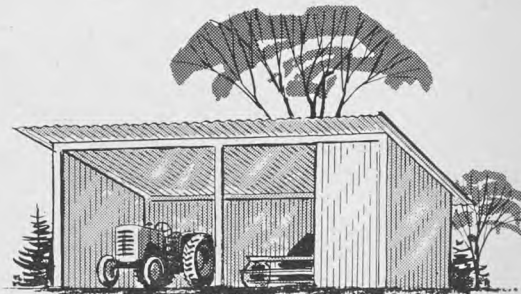
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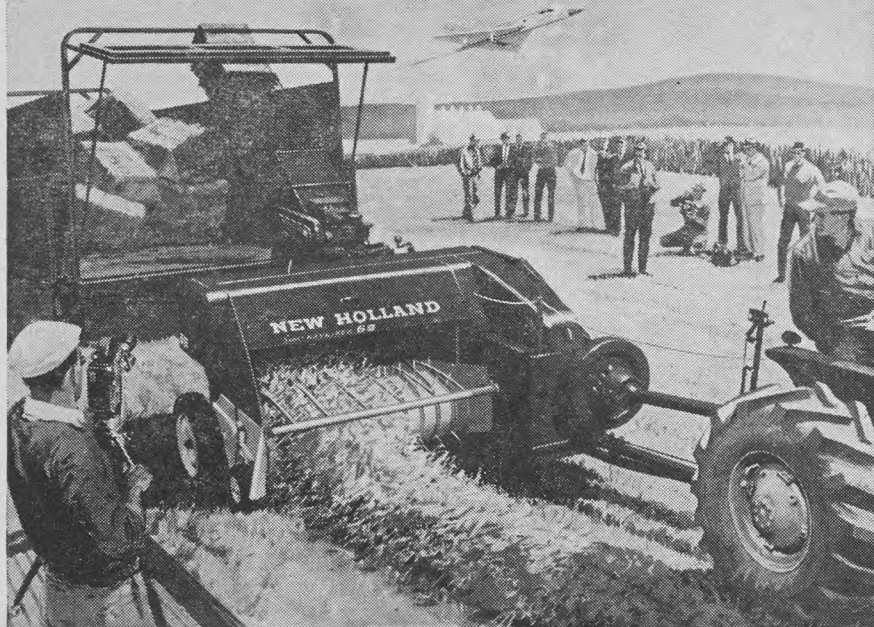
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The Time The Motor Died

by GEORGE HOKE

I CAN say I've emerged, exhausted but triumphant, from a week-long session with the ignition system on my tractor. It all started on the day when I hitched Daisy (that's my tractor) to the wagon and drove to the woodlot. The snow was deep and Daisy is not very big as tractors go. Consequently, she underwent a grueling half-hour of churning and pushing to break a road through to the piles of new-cut poles, waiting to be loaded.

We finally pulled alongside the first of the piles and stopped. I eased the throttle back, intending to allow Daisy to idle during the loading process. Daisy choked, sputtered, and stopped. Cranking proved futile, and an inspection seemed to call for an adjustment to the ignition. To do this required tools and they were home in the shop, a fact that did nothing to improve my humor. I plowed home after them and plowed back again, and succeeded in getting the motor to run long enough to get the load of wood back in the yard.

I decided to overhaul the ignition system before using the tractor further. A most exasperating ordeal ensued. The more I adjusted and cleaned the blooming thing, the more difficult it became to get a pop out of the exhaust stack. Suddenly Daisy would take pity on her master and hum like a little bee for about 30 seconds, then she'd stop and we would go through it all again.

I set ignition points, checked spark plugs, timed the whole system, and cranked until the blisters rose on my palm. In spite of the fact that I got a good spark at the plug terminals, Daisy wasn't satisfied. She sulked and smoked and went "snf, snf," and just plain refused to co-operate. I would have sold my mechanic's diploma cheaply if I had owned one.

THE climax came the afternoon school closed for Easter holidays. I had gone to town to pick the family up after school and found the roads were getting muddy. With four of us

in the car and every spare corner loaded with groceries, we tackled the mud and, of course, became mired badly just off the highway. It looked like a tractor would be about the only way to get out. We left car, groceries and all in the mud and walked the mile home.

The next morning I applied myself to Daisy and her ills with such a note of urgency in my demeanor, she perked up and began suddenly to buzz with something of her old style. Down the road we rolled with the wagon in tow. I intended to leave the car at the highway for the duration of the spring thaw and bridge the gap between car and home with the tractor.

You may have one guess, dear reader, at what happened next. Right you are. When I stopped the tractor at the car to put the chain on, Daisy overdid the thing and stopped for keeps again. I sat awhile and expressed regrets over the whole sorry mess until words of sufficient potency became monotonous with repetition, then wearily trudged in search of a neighbor with a tractor that was at least in running order. With the help of the neighbor, car, tractor and wagon were moved off the road and I was on my way to a service man with Daisy's poor dear magneto beside me on the seat.

The service man soon found the trouble—easily done with the proper testing equipment. He added a few parts and called it \$9.10. He was no slouch at guessing about things either. I had \$9.20 with me. I bought a cigar with the dime for luck and was soon back at Daisy's side installing the repaired magneto.

When all was ready I inserted the crank and gave it a tentative little pull. The powerful, strumming exhaust of a perfectly timed tractor was my reward. Daisy was herself again. I loaded the wagon with the stranded groceries, locked the car, and Daisy and I rolled happily and splashingly homeward.



The Old Chesterfield

by M. E. HYNDMAN

"WHAT shall we do with the old one?" We were sitting in our living room, and it was my husband who asked the question.

"The old what?" I said.

"The old chesterfield," said he, eyeing it, as it stood there, sagging under my mere 140 pounds, "if we get a new set."

"I don't see how we can afford a new one, at present prices," I answered.

"Well, I certainly don't think much of this one any more. Do you?"

Indeed I did not. It had been a lovely shade when new—mulberry, they called it. Now it was the color of a rusted stove-pipe, a dirty one at that, and of various degrees of rustiness. Its arms had large threadbare places; its wood decorations were scratched and scuffed. Certainly it ruined the effect of the gray walls, soft pink ceiling, and flowered rug.

"I was wondering if we could sell it to anybody. Somebody might be glad to get it cheap."

The mere mention of selling it, however, brought the usual reaction. All its good points became manifest! I imagined myself telling someone that this chesterfield was by no means falling apart; that there were no broken springs; no actual holes in the covering; and, furthermore, anyone who wanted a chesterfield and chair, and who had any gumption at all, could turn this into a really smart looking set!

"You know," I said, "Mrs. D . . . made a denim cover for theirs, and it looks alright. I think she can take it off and wash it, too."

"That's a good thing, with the kiddies, but I don't think I want denim covers. Do you?"

"Well, I don't know. Hers is a dark color, and it looks nice, but it wouldn't match our rug. Let's look in the catalogs and see what else there is."

WHEN I returned with the catalogs, my hubby had the chesterfield upside down, and was removing the bottom covering, already loose in places.

"Look at those springs," he said, "they just need tying in place."

I knew nothing about springs, but I could see that some cords were broken, and others had slipped off. The material, against which the

springs pushed, was worn through in some parts.

"Look here!" I said, "see this page. We don't have to make covers; we can get ready-made ones."

"For a price, I bet!" he said.

"They are expensive. But the best ready-made covers are only 25 per cent of the cost of the very cheapest new chesterfield and chair."

TO shorten the story, let me just say we tied the springs, replaced the worn cloth behind them by poking in a piece of strong denim, and we sent for the new covers, in a soft shade of green.

First we laid a thin sheet of foam rubber on each arm, to cover the wood trim. Some people remove the wood, and place it over the new covering, but we did not try this. Because we thought the chesterfield was too low, we folded a thick old quilt on the seat. Then on went the new covers, according to the accompanying instructions.

When the last upholsterer's pin had secured the last bit of silk fringe in place, we were delighted. We felt we had a new suite at little cost. But alas! After sitting on our "new" furniture a few times, we found that the whole effect was marred. The material pulled up from where we had tucked it down, producing unsightly wrinkles. I was forever straightening them out.

Then one day a friend from the city said, "I know what you need! When the upholsterer came to do mine, he put rope down in those creases, where the seat joins the back, or the arms. You just fasten it there, and it stays because it is rough, I guess, and won't slip."

We tried it, and it did the trick—no more wrinkles. A 12½ foot length of 3-strand ½-inch rope was sufficient for both the chesterfield and the chair.

When ordering from a catalog, you state the style of your furniture—rounded back, roll arm, or square back, or flat arm, and so on. You need measure only the chesterfield; the matching chair cover will fit.

I am so proud of my "new" suite that I throw blankets over it, to keep it clean. When my daughter came home, and saw this, she said, "Mother, are you putting covers over the covers, now?" She laughed.

Believe it or not, I had forgotten they were covers. To me it was our new chesterfield suite! V



A few repairs and pretty slipcovers renewed this old chesterfield's life.

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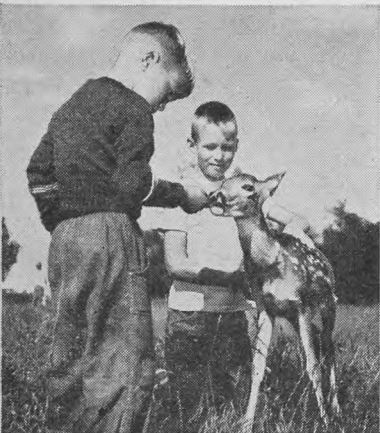
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Rural Rhymes



The Pleasant Fields

The pleasant fields—how friendly are
their spaces,
Smiling at us through open pane and
door,
Throwing their brightness into all our
faces,
Tinted with colors from earth's flower-
ing floor!
They never fade nor age. They know
no graying.
They are the same as seasons go and
come.
How good it is, when so much is
decaying
To have them for the setting of our
home!
The pleasant fields—how placid are
their shadows!
How cooling are the winds that come
and go
Across the orchards, woodlands, and
the reaching meadows!
How willingly their bounty they
bestow!

They are like parents, when night
overtakes us,
Holding us like tired children to their
breast,
And seeing that no rude disturbance
wakes us
While the calm stars shine down upon
our rest.

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN

Hints to Growers

Hard soil produces stunted grain
And the sharp thorn that stings us;
But plowed and mellowed, golden
grain
Is the rich crop it brings us.

Hard hearts produce but bitterness,
Unlovely bounty giving;
But gentle hearts grow happiness
For rich and fruitful living.

The heart, like land, devoid of care,
Grows brambles to distress us;
But opened to the sun and air
It offers gifts to bless us.

Where crops of happiness are poor
The soil was hard and shallow.
The diagnosis tells the cure.
Too many hearts are fallow.

by CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN

The Farmer's Hand

O warmly grasp the farmer's hand,
Thick-fingered, strong and hard;
The most creative hands of all
Are beautifully scarred.

The intimate of rocks and soil
And clover in the rain;
They tug and pull at plow or fence,
Then finger ripening grain.

Today they soothe a mare with foal,
And bottle-feed a calf;
Tomorrow tidy up a brook,
And wire a field in half.

O fondly clasp those sunburned hands
So rough and gentle, true;
That salvage fallen robin eggs
And human nature too.

—DESMOND LONERGAN

The Undefeated

All is hushed—the air is heavy.
Birds above have ceased to sing.
Not a breeze the leaves to flutter.
What will all this silence bring?

Stands the farmer—watching, praying.
Gaze intent on churning sky.
Will these heavens release their fury
Cause again his hopes to die?

Comes the crackling thrust of lightning
Followed by the thunder's roar.
Comes the icy hailstones pelting—
Stands the farmer at his door.

Comes the wind unleashed in violence
Knife-like pellets tear and slash.
Lie the grain fields bruised and
battered
Scarred beneath this brutal lash.

Gone the fruits of months of toil.
Gone all hope of "bumper yields."
Now the plow must furrow deeply
Clear the rubble from the fields.

This the farmer—never beaten,
Planning crops for future years.
Ever hoping—ever toiling,
Never time for doubts or tears.

Looking forward—faith undaunted,
Undefeated in this strife,
His—the heritage of farming.
And he loves his way of life.

—J.D.S.

Farm Wife

The census-taker, calling at her door
On the old farm, wrote, as she bade
him do,
The word housewife, not knowing
that it bore
A thousand meanings, from her point
of view.
She was no artist, yet she saw the fine
Free-flowing grace of ballet dancer in
The snowy clothes that blew upon her
line—
In birdsong she heard flute and violin.
She used no brush—her flowers were
the paint
That made her garden bright as can-
vas of
Van Gogh—her pantry shelves held
jewels quaint,
Of gold and ruby jells, fashioned
with love.
She was no artist, yet her life was
filled
With beauty, as her joyous spirit
willed.

—FRANCES BENHAM JOHNSON

Another Garden Grew

On summer days my neighbor friend
Doth zealously her garden tend:
Within her house while chill winds
blew

I found another garden grew;
There posies clustered, for she wore
Pink blossoms on her pinafore;

'Neath winter's snow her small plot
slept,

In flowered gown she brewed and
swept,

Warm glowed her kitchen jars with
bloom,

And nosegays brightened every room.
Her linens bloomed with leaf and
spray,

And cushions flaunted garlands gay:

My neighbor friend I called to see—
The sweetest bud of all was she.

—F. ELEANOR NICHOLS

Legacy

There was so little he could leave his
son

But that small patch of worn out earth
where he

Long years had toiled, with hope
that, once begun,

His labors would bear fruit that all
might see.

Hail and black frost he met with heart
steadfast,

Believing always in the coming Spring,
No matter that crops failed in
Summers past,

His faith and courage were a living
thing

That kept his joy in life always alight.
Pleasures were simple, yet he ever saw
Each golden sunrise with a new
delight,

Viewing the world with eyes that
knew no flaw.

He left his son the work he had
begun,

And faith, to reach from dawn to
setting sun.

—FRANCES BENHAM JOHNSON

Guide to a Dream

by **ELVA FLETCHER**



Beauty and gracious living abound in this outstanding farm home

INGIBJORG and Murray McKillop wanted to be farmers. They also wanted the comforts of city life. Today, after 15 years of marriage, the results of their combined efforts to achieve these desires can be seen in their 400-acre farm and outstanding farm home.

Murray took Ingibjorg to the Dauphin district as a bride in 1945. His family had settled there in the late 1800's and his bride's first home was a large double house which had been lived in by an earlier generation of McKillops.

From the beginning these young people knew they wanted to build their own home and so they searched for a house plan that would help them realize their dreams of gracious country living. Ingibjorg explained that they had their dreams for the future just as the McKillops who had preceded them. Four years later their search ended with a Country Guide design for a 1-storey 2-bedroom farm home.

Together the McKillops adapted the basic plan to suit their needs. For example, the picture window at the front was extended into the east wall to make a corner window. A coat closet, originally intended to divide the living and dining areas, was eliminated to create a feeling of spaciousness. The kitchen became L-shaped. Field stone was gathered from the roadside for a decorative facing on the front exterior and the chimney.

ACTUAL building started in February of 1955, as one-half of the old house came off the foundation. That summer Murray put all his spare time into hauling stones and earth to fill the old basement. Next, the remaining half of the old house was moved and the foundation for the new one put on top of the old. As the result the new house stands on a man-made knoll, looking out over the farmstead.

By November their home had taken shape. The inside partitions were up and Ingibjorg described



The McKillops' nieces make a pretty picture in the living room with its decorative brick wall.

it as "livable." The kitchen was completed the next year and, by 1957, a pressure system had been installed.

Kitchen, living and dining areas are spread along the south wall. The bedrooms look to the north as do the bathroom and utility room.

Wall-to-wall broadloom, flecked in brown, pale mauve and turquoise, picks up the living-dining area color scheme. Paneled walls tinted a delicate lilac shade, contrast pleasingly with furniture covered in gold brocade and tapestry, and turquoise satin pull drapes. A lovely antique dining room suite is a family heirloom. Its beauty is accentuated by needlepoint chair covers from Ingibjorg's busy needle.

THE kitchen is a cheerful place. It has a bright yellow tile floor with a contrasting coral and pale turquoise paneled ceiling. Cupboards are of natural wood with smart, easy-to-clean arborite counter tops. South and west windows flood the room with sunshine on nice days.



Ingibjorg and Murray McKillop chose furniture for their farm home that is comfortably modern.

The kitchen's L-shape gives Ingibjorg working space completely removed from the kitchen dining area. Cupboards, counters and a lazy susan hold all her cooking utensils and baking needs. They free the counters and cupboards on the south wall for serving and storage.

By planning her kitchen in this manner, Ingibjorg can concentrate her food preparation in the one area, away from other kitchen activities. She laughs about her "filing system" kitchen. At the same time she says that it does save her time and steps to have a place for everything and everything in its place.

A utility room in the northwest corner doubles as a sewing room. Its walls are lined with cupboards which are designed to suit their contents, whether they are notions or cleaning utensils. Two large cedar-lined cupboards hold clothing and make it simple to exchange one season's wearing apparel for another. A single center panel drops down to make a cutting or sewing table. In the McKillop home this is important because Ingibjorg does most of her own sewing.

Among her more recent sewing accomplishments are the living room drapes with their 90 yards of fabric; and a white dance dress embroidered in silver thread with matching evening bag.

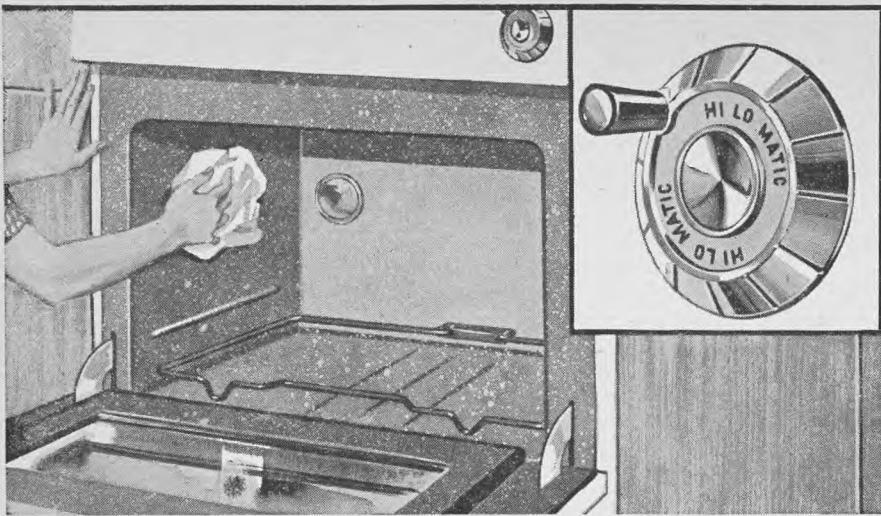
Master bedroom walls are painted a sandalwood shade to blend with the rose beige furniture. The second bedroom serves as a combined den, office and guest room. At present, it is occupied by Gale and Sharlene, the McKillops' school-age nieces who come from Manitoba's interlake area.

THE McKillops farm 400 acres which they bought through the Veterans' Land Act. Most of it is sown to wheat, but they do grow some oats and barley and plan to have at least 40 to 50 acres of alfalfa each year.

A dairy herd of 24 cows proved uneconomic and they eventually disposed of it. They also made a brief excursion into the poultry business. Ingibjorg chuckles about the surprised hatcheryman who took her order for 900 roosters! Even with this error corrected, the venture proved unsuccessful. Now Murray works in town the year



Music is another art practised in the McKillop home. Ingibjorg gives the children their lessons. She is encouraged by their progress and their willingness to practise.



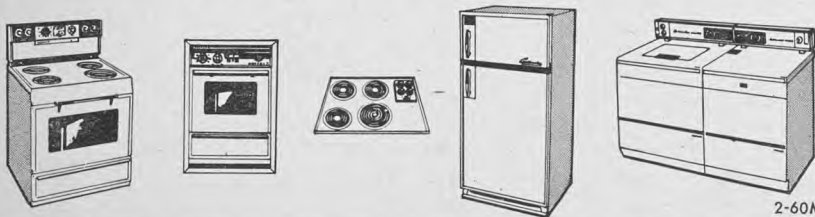
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Moffat ranges, refrigerators, washers and dryers . . .



2-60M

(Continued from page 71)

Guide to a Dream



In a corner of the McKillops' kitchen one finds this attractive dining area.



Ingibjorg's kitchen contains the same major appliances found in a city home.

round and hires a man to work the farm during growing and harvesting seasons.

Once the McKillops had the house complete, they turned to landscaping the yard. The grounds have been seeded to grass with the exception of the eastern exposure. Here, Ingibjorg is developing a perennial garden. This year she plans to add foundation plantings about the house to supple-

ment the colorful geraniums she already has growing indoors.

The McKillops don't claim to have the answers to today's small farm problem. They do know that with careful planning and budgeting, and by combining their farm business with an off-farm occupation, they have been able to realize some of their most cherished dreams.

Big Sister Can Help

WHEN there are several children in the family, or even just two, encourage "Big Sister" to act as advisor and helpmate to her younger brother or sister. When he is looking forward to getting a truck, he might pick the most fragile one, because he is too young to have judgment about durability. But his older sister, who has had a bit more experience along toy-selecting lines, can show him the difference between a frail plastic truck and a sturdy wooden one. She can also explain

about the cost, too, to start him understanding the value of money and that it is important to use it wisely.

If the youngsters have some purchases in mind when they go into town with you, let them go by themselves to the variety store to select the items they want. This will teach them in the best possible way how to get full value for their money. And "Big Sister" will feel very important when allowed to advise the younger child.—L.P.B.





[Guide photo]

ON WOMEN'S ROLE: "Many women pursue a ritual of housekeeping and feel guilty if it can't be completed. Mothers should provide spiritual and mental help to their children besides the necessary physical help. It's of far more value to children to be taught their role in the family and to share in routine home duties than to have everything done for them."

Her outstanding record gives weight to Mrs. Houck's views on

Women as First Class Citizens

by GWEN LESLIE

"GOD has been very good to us —there's no other way I can see it," Mrs. J. E. Houck says this of her family and their family life. Throughout many years of outstanding service outside the home, her life has remained family-centered.

"So many women make no effort to interest themselves in things outside the home — a dreadful shame," Mrs. Houck says. She feels that a great deal of unhappiness is caused middle-aged women because their activities have been too limited. Once the children are grown, they have too little to occupy them.

This might well have been true for Mrs. Houck. Only the youngest of five children still lives with them on the farm. John, Jr., their eldest son, is a psychiatrist practicing in Hartford, Conn. Eleanor, since her marriage, has gone to live near Pittsburgh, Penn. Edith now lives with her husband and family in Sweden. David, a specialist in purebred cattle, is known for his association with the Romandale herd in Ontario.

Naturalized and ardent Canadians, the Houcks came from their native Wisconsin in 1918 to a farm on the Niagara Peninsula. Both were graduates of Cornell University. Mr. Houck in poultry husbandry. It wasn't long until Mr. Houck was made chairman of the Ontario Milk Board, and overseeing the farm became a part of Mrs. Houck's routine. The children were small and required much care, yet she found time to share her training in home economics by demonstrating for local Women's Institutes. Her interest aroused by the service performed by the WI in the field of adult education, Mrs. Houck became an active member. In later years she served as WI president for Peel County, and on the national board as convener of citizenship and of United Nations.

As a WI member, Mrs. Houck served on several committees formulating resolutions directed to the government. Often these were brushed off and she began to sense a need for women to take a more active role in the affairs of government. She feels that women need to study community, national and international affairs and then become articulate.

In 1927 the Houcks moved to

Houckholm farm, 5 miles south of Brampton. Their small herd of "Houckholm Holsteins" has produced several world record cows.

Mrs. Houck rapidly became involved in local community projects. Her committee work involved the Brampton and District Board of Education, the Women's Auxiliary and the Board of Governors for Peel Memorial Hospital, and the Brampton and District Recreation Association.

Service on local committees lead to national roles. Mrs. Houck was one of the first two women on the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair directorate. The Mental Health Association claimed her as a provincial director.

During the war, Mrs. Houck acted as provincial director for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and through her experience with the farm service force became interested in the YWCA program. This interest carried her to positions on the national executive and prompted a visit to the International YWCA office in Switzerland.

Her early enthusiasm for the adult education aspect of WI work culminated in her appointment as a director for the Canadian Association of Adult Education.

Of the monthly meetings which she attended for 5 years as a commissioner on the Hope Royal Commission on Education, Mrs. Houck says: "This experience was the equivalent of another university degree."

IN 1955, this outstanding farm wife was the only woman delegate in the Canadian delegation to the United Nations general assembly.

"It had a great effect on my thinking. For the first time in my life I had to adjust to the tempo of other nationalities," Mrs. Houck says. The controversial headlines written from time to time of United Nations discussions too often obscure the continuous good work done by UN agencies around the world, she feels. She herself takes a special interest in the work of UNESCO and has frequently spoken to groups interested in the work of this agency. Too often she has found that while people are sympathetic to

the plight of the underprivileged children, they don't do what they could to help. They could help by joining the local branch of the United Nations Organization and by contributing to UNESCO.

In the year following this international participation, Mrs. Houck was appointed to the CBC Board of Directors.

Although she no longer takes part in many of these groups she is anything but inactive. To keep up her voluminous correspondence, Mrs. Houck obtains secretarial help from a neighbor. Urgent things are written by hand. One thing she never writes, however, is a speech. After many years on public platforms, Mrs. Houck has this tip for those who must speak in public: "Don't tie yourself to a piece of paper. Have an outline, but try to fill yourself with your subject so that you're never at a loss for something to say."

MR. and Mrs. Houck have always lead a quiet home life because of their activities away from it. The children were very much a part of the Houck household routine. Mrs. Houck thinks their training in home duties was a favor to them. "Any one of them could now keep house," she says. The children were members of a home team and with chores done there was still plenty of time for spirited discussions.

Farm living, Mrs. Houck feels, gave the Houck children a background for the development of independence, providing a moral and spiritual stability that can be lacking in a city.

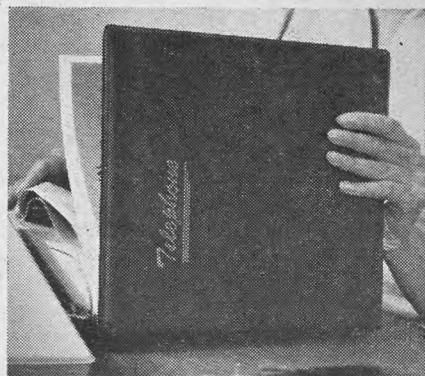
The part played by the church in their home life is evidenced by the active part the children now take in their own churches. Donald, living at home, is currently superintendent of the Brampton Grace United Church Sunday School.

An impressively long list of organizations in which she has been active is outstanding itself. But more outstanding than that is the contribution she has made within each one. Mrs. Houck stands out as a farm wife whose interest in her community has grown with the years, and as the interest grew the community broadened in scope.

It's New



Percolators, skillets and pans made of Pyroceram, a hard white ceramic, look like china. They withstand both heat and cold. (Corning Glass Works) (H-19) ✓



A simple snap-on telephone book cover of Fabrilite will not scuff and can be wiped clean with a damp cloth. (Canadian Industries Limited) (H-20) ✓



Gardens that require a minimum of care are the sea gardens found in novelty book ends and table aquariums of clear lucite. (Unique Novelties Registered) (H-21) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to It's New, Home and Family, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number at the end of each item, as—(H-24).

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Science discovers a new quick, easy method of coping with

The Problem Women are too Shy to Talk About

By Eleanor B. Standish

In this enlightened day and age of sex education there are very few subjects married women hesitate to discuss among themselves frankly and openly.

With one exception! Rarely will a woman mention even to an intimate friend her urgent need of information on how to cope with such a common problem of feminine hygiene as the persistent odors that can rob the most fastidious of her personal daintiness and charm.

And gently bred women sometimes feel too embarrassed to ask the advice of their doctors or druggists . . . to even discuss such an intimate subject "with a man".

Now science comes to the rescue with a modern method of intimate feminine hygiene a woman can use with ease and confidence, buy without embarrassment anywhere, anytime.

This new method depends on vaginal suppositories called Zoni-

tors. Zonitors are antiseptic and germicidal. They guard against, destroy odors completely, maintain a high degree of personal safety for hours. Zonitors effectiveness is due to one of the most potent antiseptic principles ever developed.

It takes only a moment to use one of these snowy suppositories, and once inserted, Zonitors dissolve gradually, are ready to work instantly.

Clinically tested, Zonitors have been shown to be non-irritating to the sensitive tissues of the vaginal area. And women who have already discovered this pleasant, effective, modern solution to woman's age-old problem, use them as a regular addition to their daily grooming routine. All agree, Zonitors are one of modern married women's most satisfactory answers to complete peace of mind.

Zonitors are available at all drug counters.

Our Readers Suggest

Pie-making can be simplified by making up a large quantity of top and bottom crusts at one time. Score the top crusts as usual and place each over an inverted pie pan or a dinner plate. To store in the refrigerator or freezer, stack the under crusts first, then place the stacked top crusts over them. The crusts will take up little more room than a single pie. Remove the desired number of crusts from the refrigerator or freezer about 1 hour before baking. (N.B. A little vinegar added to the pastry dough will help it keep for several weeks in the refrigerator.)—Mrs. Manson McCagg, Shawville, Que.

Have you ever tried to teach a left-handed person to crochet and run into difficulty because her motions must be reversed? Have her observe the position of your hands and the movement of the thread in a mirror. This clarifies the process for a left-handed worker.

When transferring a design to paper or fabric by means of carbon paper, an ideal tool is a ball-point pen in which there is no ink. It gives a more uniform tracing than a pencil and leaves the original design clean so that it may be used over and over.—Mrs. H. Gilroy, Weyburn, Sask.

Keep a tiny moist sponge near the ironing board to moisten any too-dry areas in the articles to be ironed.—Miss Elsie McDougall, Lorette, Man.

To remove persistent odors from bottles, measure ½ teaspoon dry mustard into the bottle and then half fill with hot water. Shake vigorously, then let stand for 10 to 15 minutes. Empty and wash well with soapy water.—Miss Pat Kochan, Wakaw, Sask.

If potatoes or any vegetable boils dry, set the pan in a dish of cold water and leave for a few minutes. The contents of the pan won't taste scorched.—Mrs. B. Copland, Yorkton, Sask.

A coat hanger makes an excellent support for house plants that have grown tall and limp. Straighten the hook and press it into the ground; the hanger can be bent to suit the shape of the plant.—Mrs. W. Fraser, Fort McLeod, Alta.

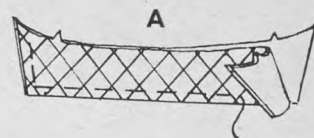
If you wish to make another hole in a leather belt and you want it to be neat, heat a steel knitting needle red hot and burn the necessary hole. This makes quite a professional looking job.—Mrs. Katie Sidoryk, Angusville, Man.

To loosen covers on fruit jars, place the covers in hot water for two or three minutes.—Mrs. K. W. Bullerwell, Yarmouth, N.S.

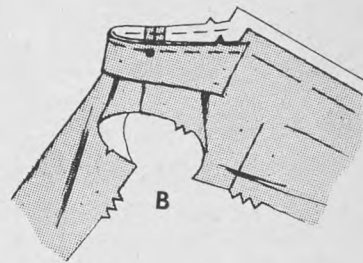
Rinse your freshly washed walls and woodwork with water to which you have added a cup full of vinegar. You'll find the paint will shine like new.—Mrs. D. Brown, Stony Plain, Alta.

Clip and Save Sewing Hints

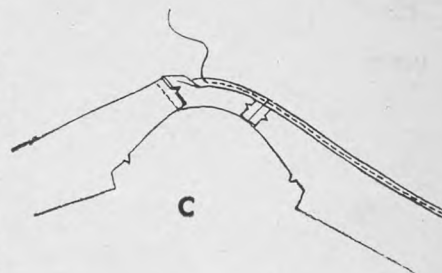
Joining the Collar with Back and Front Facings



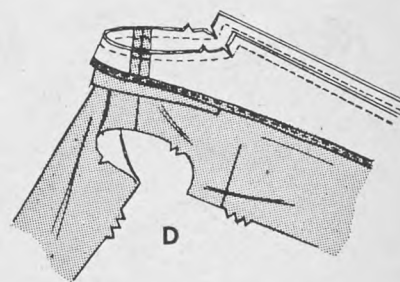
A. Baste pre-shrunk interfacing to inside of one section of the collar. Stitch two sections together, leaving neck edge open. Trim interfacing close to stitching. Trim seam to ¼". Turn and press.



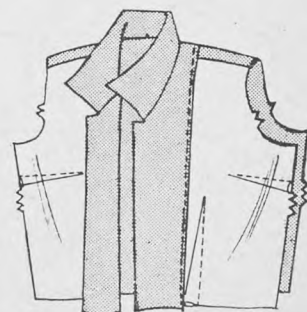
B. Baste collar to neck edge, medium dot at shoulder seam.



C. Stitch back facing to front facing at shoulder seams. Press seams open. Turn in the inner edge of facings ¼". Stitch.



D. Stitch facing to garment at front and neck edges, centers and seams matched. Clip corner and curve at intervals. Trim seam.



E. Turn facing to inside of garment. Press. Tack at seams.

—courtesy Butterick Sewing Book

For Little Ladies

No. 9059. This full-skirted shirtwaist with elastic at back waistline is one of 3 styles included in one pattern package. Girls' sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Price 40¢.

No. 9058. A tiny collared yoke in contrasting fabric tops this swirly-skirted dress. Pattern adapts to sun dress and jumper. Girls' 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 40¢.

No. 9088. This bouffant dress features an inset midriff band and back zipper. Another style offers a square neck, puffed sleeves. Girls' 7, 8, 10, 12, 14; 40¢

No. 9128. Who would guess this quaint dress was made from a quick 'n easy pattern? Bretelles taper down to a ribbon belt. Girls' 7, 8, 10, 12, 14. Price 40¢.



9059



9088

9128



9058

The Country Guide Pattern Department

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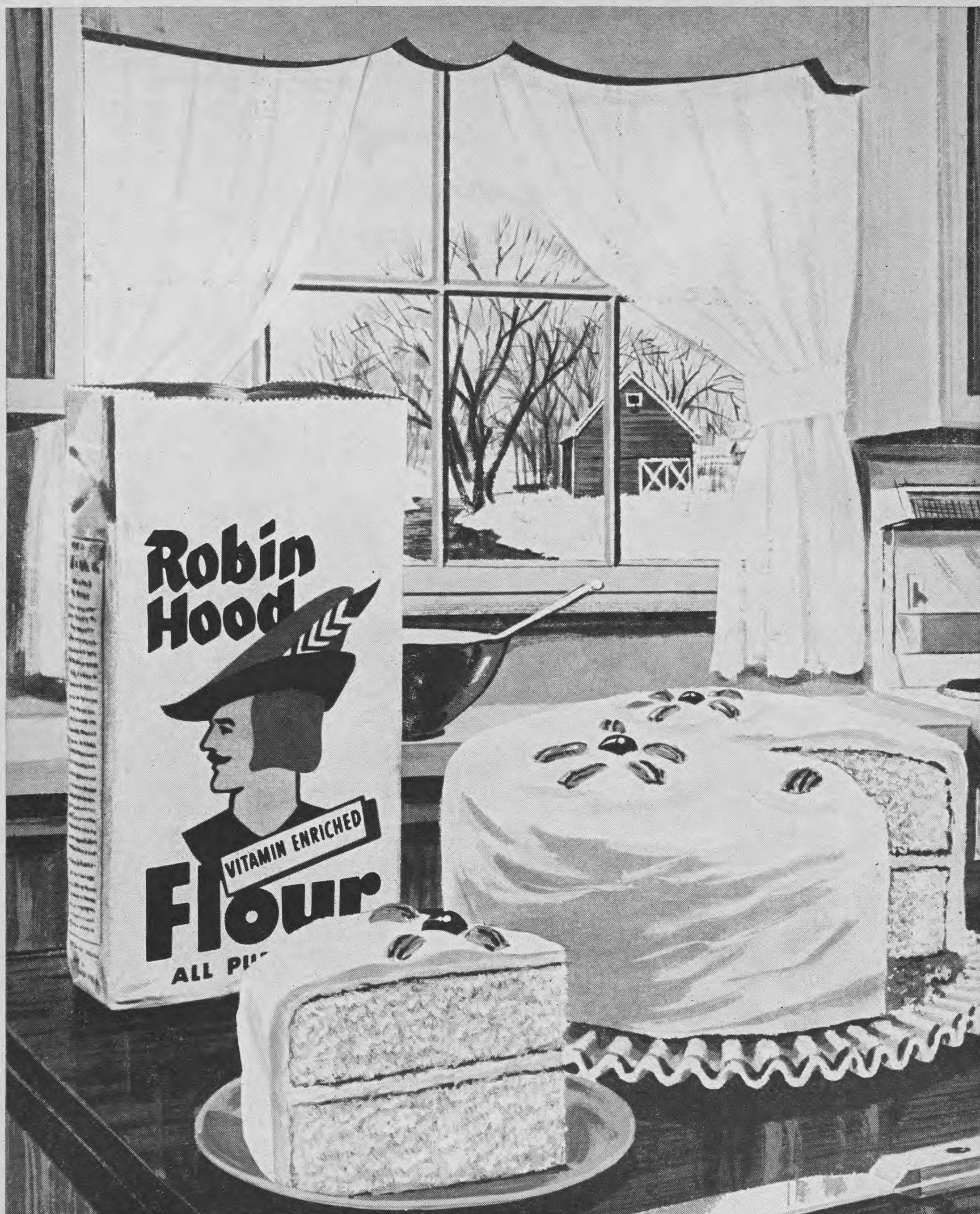
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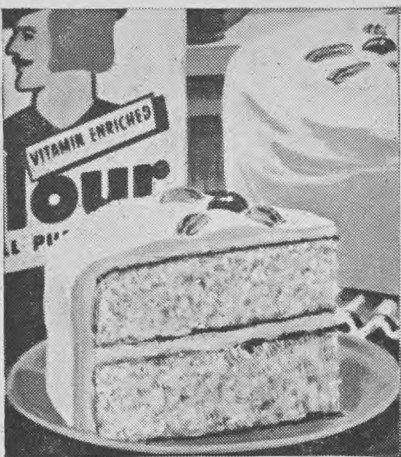
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Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

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... and you'll always be proud of your baking if you use Robin Hood Flour — most good cooks do, you know. Robin Hood is bake-tested twice for best results or your money back plus 10%!

BUTTER PECAN CAKE

Though there is no butter in the recipe, the brown sugar and pecans combine to give this cake a wonderful rich, buttery flavour!

2 cups sifted ROBIN HOOD All-Purpose Flour

⅔ cup granulated sugar

3 tsp. baking powder

1 tsp. salt

1 cup brown sugar

¼ cup shortening

1 cup milk

3 eggs

1 tsp. vanilla

¾ cup finely-chopped pecans

Sift flour, granulated sugar, baking powder and salt together into bowl. Stir in brown sugar.

Add shortening and ¾ cup milk.

Beat 2 minutes with electric mixer or by hand (150 strokes per minute).

Add eggs, remaining milk, vanilla. Beat 2 minutes more. Stir in pecans.

Pour into 2 prepared 9-inch layer pans or 9 x 13 inch oblong pan.

Bake at 375°F. for 35-40 minutes for layers; 45-50 minutes for oblong.

Frost as desired, decorate with pecan-halves.

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Same fine flour—
bright new bag!



**Robin Hood
all-purpose
FLOUR**



[National Biscuit photo]
Black Bottom Pie, a southern specialty, tastes as good as it looks.

IN THE KITCHEN

Pies That Please

by GWEN LESLIE

MARCH promises winter's end in most Canadian provinces, although the promise is not always kept. The thought's a welcome one to the mistress of the kitchen who may find that her menus reflect a winter weariness.

Each of us practices our own brand of self-cure for this March malady. Prescriptions for the menu vary too, but one sure cure is a pie pretty enough for a centerpiece, and as good as it looks.

Just trying something new can give your spirits that needed lift. We think you're bound to find at least one new recipe among the ones below. We've included one old favorite, Lemon Meringue Pie, because it's as refreshing as spring itself.

Black Bottom Pie

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 20 graham wafers, finely rolled (about 1½ c. crumbs) | 1 envelope unflavored gelatin |
| ¼ c. butter or margarine | ¼ c. cold water |
| ¼ c. sugar | 2 oz. unsweetened chocolate |
| 1 tsp. cinnamon | 1 tsp. vanilla flavoring |
| 3 c. milk | 2 tsp. rum flavoring |
| 1 c. sugar | ½ c. whipping cream, whipped |
| ¼ c. flour | |
| 4 eggs, separated | |

Combine wafer crumbs, butter, ¼ c. sugar, and cinnamon and blend thoroughly. Press firmly against bottom and sides of 9" pie plate. Bake in a moderate oven at 375°F for 8 minutes. Cool.

Scald milk. Mix ¾ c. sugar and flour and stir into milk. Beat egg yolks. Gradually add milk mixture to egg yolks, stirring constantly. Cook over low heat, stirring until mixture thickens. Soften gelatin in cold water. Add to custard mixture and stir until dissolved. Divide in half. To one half, add 1½ oz. of the chocolate, cut up. Stir until melted. Add vanilla. Cool, then spoon into pie shell. Beat egg whites with remaining ¼ c. sugar until mixture holds peaks. Add rum extract. Fold whites into remaining custard. Let thicken slightly. Pile over chocolate filling and chill 5 hours. Garnish with whipped cream and chocolate curls peeled from the remaining chocolate.

Lemon Meringue Pie

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 7 T. cornstarch | ½ c. lemon juice, fresh, canned or frozen |
| 1½ c. sugar | |
| ¼ tsp. salt | |
| 1½ c. hot water | 2 T. butter or margarine |
| 3 egg yolks, beaten | 1 (9") baked pastry shell |
| 1 tsp. grated lemon peel | |

Combine cornstarch, sugar and salt in saucepan. Add hot water gradually and bring to boil over direct heat; cook, stirring constantly, for 8 to 10 minutes or until thick and clear. Remove from heat. Stir several spoonfuls of the hot mixture into beaten egg yolks, mix well. Pour egg mixture into saucepan. Blend. Bring to boil, then cook over low heat for 4 to 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from heat. Gradually add lemon juice, lemon peel and butter. Cool filling thoroughly before pouring into 9" baked pastry shell. Top with meringue.

Meringue

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 3 egg whites | 6 T. sugar |
| 1 tsp. lemon juice | |

Pour egg whites into a deep, medium-sized bowl. Add lemon juice. Egg whites should be at room temperature and absolutely free from egg yolk for best volume and texture. Beat until whites stand in soft peaks before adding sugar. This gives more volume to the meringue. Gradually add sugar, beating after each addition, and continue beating until all sugar is used and whites hold firm, glossy peaks. Spread meringue over cool filling, starting at the edges and working toward the center of the pie. To prevent shrinking during browning, be sure that meringue is spread to edge of filling and attached to crust. Make decorative swirls with back of spoon or spatula. Bake in moderate oven at 350°F for 12 to 15 minutes until golden brown. Overcooking shrivels the meringue; undercooking will leave an unstable topping with a raw taste. Keep a meringue pie cool but

* * *

Key to Abbreviations

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| tsp.—teaspoon | oz.—ounce |
| T.—tablespoon | lb.—pound |
| c.—cup | pt.—pint |
| pkg.—package | qt.—quart |



[Sunkist photo]
The fresh tang of lemon crowned with golden meringue brings a bit of spring to the table.

not chilled and serve within 3 to 4 hours while crust, filling and meringue are at their best.

Plum Cheese Pie

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1½ c. cinnamon cracker crumbs | 2 T. lemon juice |
| ¼ c. softened butter | ½ T. grated lemon rind |
| ¼ c. sugar | ½ c. whipping cream, whipped |
| 8 oz. cream cheese, softened | 15-oz. can prune plums, drained |
| ½ c. sweetened condensed milk | ½ c. plum syrup |
| | 2 tsp. cornstarch |

Blend crumbs, butter and sugar. Press firmly against bottom and sides of a 9" pie plate. Bake in a moderate oven at 375°F about 8 minutes.

Blend sweetened condensed milk, lemon juice and rind into cream cheese. When smooth, fold in whipped cream. Pour into cooled cracker crust and chill.

Halve and pit plums and set aside. Blend cornstarch with a little cold water. Add to plum syrup in a small saucepan and cook, stirring constantly until clear and thickened. Arrange plums cut side down on cheese filling and spoon glaze over plums immediately. Chill thoroughly before serving.

Note: This dessert may be frozen. Wrap in moisture-vaporproof paper and freeze quickly. Use within 2 weeks. Makes 8 to 10 servings.

Pecan Pie

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 unbaked 9" pie shell | 3 eggs, beaten |
| ¼ c. melted butter or margarine | 1 tsp. vanilla |
| ½ c. sugar | 1 T. flour |
| 1 c. dark corn syrup | ½ tsp. salt |
| | ½ tsp. cinnamon |
| | 1 c. pecans, coarsely broken |

Blend butter and sugar. Beat in eggs, then stir in corn syrup and vanilla. Add flour, salt and cinnamon. Fold in pecans and pour into pastry shell.

Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F for 45 minutes, or until filling is set. Serve with petals of whipped cream topped with split pecans and red maraschino pieces, if desired.

Pie shells will not shrink from the sides if you bake them between two pie plates. When baked, lightly lift the top plate and a perfect shell will be left in the bottom pan.—Mrs. Paul Osinchuk, Bruce, Alta.

To keep pie pastry from becoming soggy, brush the unbaked pie shell with unbeaten egg white. Let stand 30 minutes, then bake. Add the filling when cool.—Mrs. Estelle Gross, Grassy Lake, Alta.

There's nothing like the Glazed Date Fans you bake yourself!



If you bake at home it's easier with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. There's less fuss, less preparation . . . and if you just follow our recipes, you'll never need to worry "will it work?" It will! And you'll feel so proud!

You'll need for the dough:

- ½ c. milk
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 3 eggs
- 1 egg yolk
- ½ c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- ⅓ c. granulated sugar
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ tsp. vanilla
- 4¼ c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

for the filling and glaze:

- 2 c. cut-up pitted dates
- 3 tbsps. granulated sugar
- 1 c. water
- 2 tbsps. lemon juice
- 1 slightly-beaten egg white
- 1 tbsp. water
- 1 tbsp. granulated sugar
- ¼ tsp. ground cinnamon

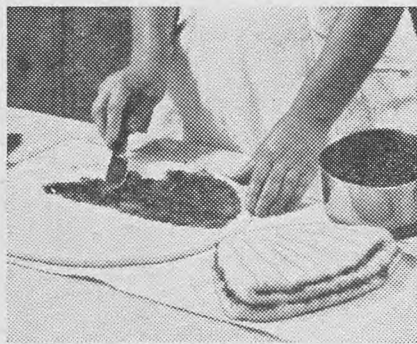
1. Scald milk; cool to lukewarm. Measure lukewarm water into small bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well.



2. Meantime, beat eggs and egg yolk well. Cream butter or mar-

garine in large bowl. Blend in the ⅓ c. sugar, salt and eggs. Stir in vanilla, lukewarm milk, dissolved yeast and 2 c. of the flour; beat until smooth and elastic. Work in remaining 2¼ c. (about) flour.

3. Knead dough on floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hrs. Meantime, cook dates, the 3 tbsps. sugar and 1 c. water together, stirring, until thick; stir in lemon juice. Cool.



4. Punch down dough. Knead until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions. Roll each portion into a 12" round; spread ½ of each round with ½ of the filling; fold dough over filling. Spread ½ of each semicircle with remaining filling and fold dough over to cover. Place on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Using back of knife, mark radiating spokes on top of dough. Cover with a towel. Let rise until doubled—about 45 mins. Deepen markings. Brush fans with egg white mixed with 1 tbsp. water and sprinkle with a mixture of 1 tbsp. sugar and cinnamon. Bake in mod. hot oven, 375°, 25 to 30 mins. Makes 2 fans.

Packaged by Nature

THE egg is one of nature's most neatly packaged foods—and the package is so easily opened! Many of us learned just how easily quite by accident, while we were young.

Canada's Food Rules, outlining the basic foods which should be eaten each day to provide a balanced diet, mention eggs twice. Eggs are listed first as a meat alternate, since two eggs supply the protein value of the serving of meat, poultry or fish recommended daily. In addition, these rules advise eating eggs at least three times per week, whether or not they have been served as a main course at dinner. Eggs rate this special mention because of the food value they supply so compactly and conveniently: minerals, vitamins and body-building proteins of the highest quality.

Cool, slightly humid storage is best for eggs. Left out at room temperature for just a day or two, they will lose as much of their freshness as in 2 weeks of refrigerator storage. Store eggs in a carton or covered container away from strong-flavored foods. Wait until just before using eggs to wash them, if necessary.

One important guide to successful egg cookery is the need for low cooking temperature. High temperatures produce a tough, leathery texture.

Remove eggs from the refrigerator about 45 minutes before use, if you wish the egg whites to beat to a large volume quickly.

Eggs provide a ready answer to the question of what to serve for lunch or supper.

Basic Omelet Recipe

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 T. butter | 4 T. milk or water |
| 4 eggs | |
| ½ tsp. salt | ⅛ tsp. pepper |

French method: Melt butter in frying pan. Beat eggs with liquid, salt and pepper. Pour into hot skillet and cook over medium low heat. Lift omelet gently from time to time to permit uncooked mixture to flow underneath. Do not stir. Cooking time should be about 5 minutes. When done, crease omelet

through center with a spatula, fold over and serve on a hot platter. Serves 2 to 4.

Fluffy Omelet Method: Melt butter in frying pan. Separate whites from egg yolks. Add salt and water to whites; beat whites stiff. Beat yolks with pepper, then fold into beaten egg whites. Pour into hot frying pan, reduce heat and cook slowly for 10 to 15 minutes without stirring, until omelet is puffy and begins to shrink from the sides of the pan. Remove pan from top of the stove and place in a preheated oven at 300°F. Cook until completely set and dry on top, about 10 minutes. Crease cooked omelet through center with a spatula, fold over and serve on a hot platter.

Variations: Fillings should be prepared before omelet. Cooked ham, chicken, mushrooms, cheese or chopped onion may be added to the omelet mixture before cooking or may be arranged on the cooked omelet before folding in half to serve.

Italian Omelet: Serve a plain or fluffy omelet with spaghetti sauce.

Bacon Omelet: Fry 4 or 5 bacon strips; place 2 or 3 strips in center of omelet before folding, remaining bacon on top.

Creamed Chicken Omelet: Combine condensed creamed chicken soup with 1 tablespoon chopped parsley and curry powder to taste, if desired, and spread on half of omelet before folding. Mushroom soup or celery soup may be used in the same way.

Souffle

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ¼ c. butter | 2 c. chopped cooked vegetable, meat, poultry or fish, or 2 c. grated cheese |
| ⅓ c. flour | |
| 1¼ c. milk | |
| 1 tsp. salt | |
| Few grains pepper | |
| 4 egg yolks, beaten | 4 egg whites, beaten stiff |

Melt butter. Blend in flour. Gradually add milk. Cook, stirring constantly, until sauce thickens. Add seasonings. Slowly stir the hot sauce into the beaten egg yolks. Cool.

Mix prepared vegetable, meat, poultry, fish, or cheese into sauce. Fold sauce mixture into stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a buttered 6-cup casserole. Place casserole in a shallow pan of water and oven-poach at moderate heat (350°F) about 1 hour, or until firm. Serve immediately. Yields 4 to 6 servings.—G.L.



Plain and fluffy omelets may be varied to suit any taste. Shown above are an omelet with bacon, one with jelly, and one with peas and tomato sauce.

[Canada Dept. of Agriculture photo]

Wayside Sanctuary

This place is being made beautiful in memory of a pioneer family



[Guide photos

Seated around one of the picnic tables are Frances and sister-in-law Geraine, with her baby and son Jackie, and Mary Hogg, the daughter of Edith.

THE inscription reads: "Erected by the Thompson family in memory of our parents, Louisa and Thomas Thompson, and a tribute to all the pioneers of this community, builders of a country we are proud to own." This is no ordinary memorial by the roadside, which most travelers would overlook as they flash by in their cars. It's one that will be read by many hundreds.

The idea was conceived by Miss Frances Thompson of Fairlight, Sask. Her father had homesteaded there in 1902, with just a team of horses and \$35 to help him build a future on the bald prairie. So she would set aside a plot of land and make it beautiful in memory of him and his kind, and she would make it so people would want to stop and enjoy it. The result was a picnic ground beside Highway 8, about 20 miles south of Moosomin.

Opened in the summer of 1959, this wayside sanctuary has a couple of picnic tables, a water pump and a toilet. The grass is neatly mown, young trees are dotted here and there, and also line the semicircular fence.

There is a cairn in the center, built from rocks that have been cleared from the fields over the years. The cairn bears the memorial plaque.

Old Thomas Thompson's hobby was tending his garden and raising trees. So Frances secured a permit to plant trees beside the highway. There are evergreens from seed that had been grown by her father, and maple and caragana transplanted from other parts of the district.

Thomas and Louisa farmed together there for almost 50 years, and when he died in 1953 and she in 1956, they left behind them a pleasant homestead. There are some apple trees that Thomas had grafted, and although he never lived to see the first fruit, they are bearing some lovely apples now, says Frances.

Their traditions of good farming and neighborliness are being carried on by Frances, with her brothers Thomas, George and Sam, who are farming the original home place and other land in the Fairlight district. Another sister, Edith, lives in Winnipeg.



Frances Thompson shows the cairn to her little nephew Jackie, the first boy of the family's new generation.

Last summer the picnic spot attracted many tourists who passed that way. Next season it should draw even more with the improvements that are being made. Frances plans to have roofs set up over the tables and to add a barbecue fireplace. She also hopes to place a visitors' book there, inscribed with the names of Fairlight's pioneers. The tables and highway signs have been supplied by the provincial highways department, which with the travel and information service, has given Frances Thompson first-rate co-operation.

When next spring comes along, she plans to have an official opening ceremony, when the cairn will be unveiled. The courageous people who came to this corner of the Prairies and made it habitable for those who were to follow, will be remembered through the years to come in this green retreat beside Highway 8.—R.C. ✓

Good Habits

GOOD habits are just as hard to break as bad ones, so give your children an early start on good personal habits.

Preventive measures for dental health are most important and should be practised from childhood. A child's first teeth are especially susceptible to dental decay and results at this age can be disastrous.

Uncontrolled amounts of candy and soft drinks generally lead to dental decay, and it is better to substitute fruit (fresh or dried) and milk or fruit juices. Candy is best eaten at the end of a meal. Immediately after eating, teeth should be carefully brushed to remove the food particles which cause decay since the acid reaction favorable to enamel-destroying germs develops in minutes.

From the age of three, children should make visits twice each year to the dentist so any necessary repairs to their teeth may be made. A very small spot on a tooth can develop into an ugly hole and finally cause the loss of the tooth. Because such spots are the beginning of dental caries, it's wise to have them repaired before they become too well advanced. ✓

Mail Box Magic

by LORRIE McLAUGHLIN

UNTIL we went on a motor trip last fall, our mail box seemed admirably suited to its purpose.

It got a fresh coat of paint every spring and the post that held it was reasonably straight. If it was like a dozen and one other boxes up and down the road, that was only to be expected. After all, they'd all come from the same source.

Then, on a long, monotonous stretch of road, as we began watching the mail boxes, we discovered that each one did a good deal more than hold the monthly bills, the notes from far-off members of the family, and the magazines. They told a story about the people in the houses.

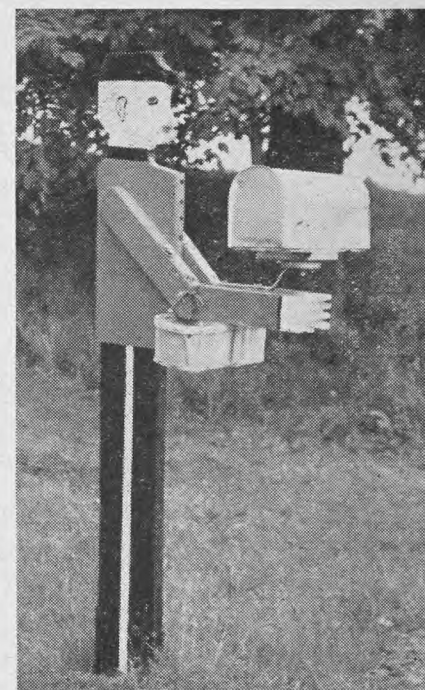
When we saw a box on a straight, well-painted post we instinctively felt that the box belonged to somebody who cared. Some of the boxes lurched to the side and the stencilled names were faded and hard to read. Perhaps the mailman knew the owners, but passersby could only guess!

Every once in a while we passed a box that literally stood out from all the rest. A box so gay and bright that we were almost tempted to drop a letter inside ourselves!

One such box, regulation in every way, was secured to a sturdy length of chain, welded firmly into a curving post. The chain post and box were painted a sparkling white that showed off the black stencilled name to good advantage.

One clever home owner had made a tiny duplicate of his own blue frame house and fastened that to the post at the end of his road, in place of the dull metal box.

WHEN we got home, we found that sprucing up our own mail box was the work of an evening. First, we decided on a design for our post (we used an enlarged figure of a



child), then we copied this on sturdy brown wrapping paper, to use as a pattern.

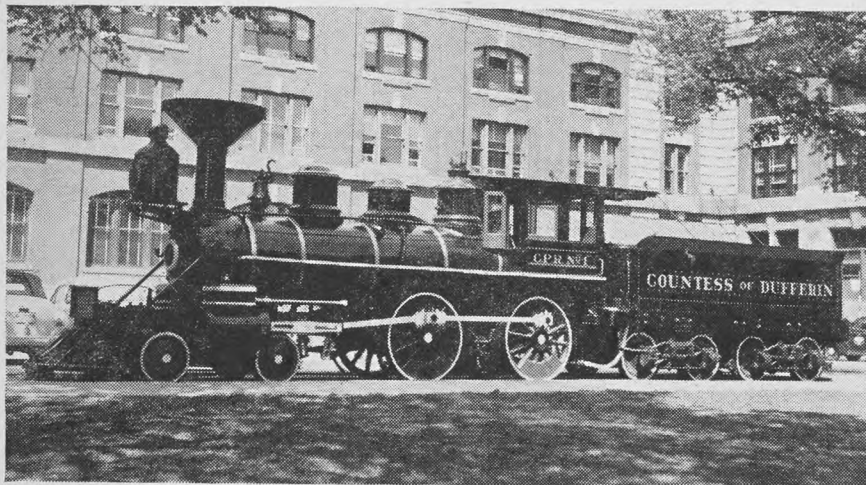
The finished post was made from plywood, cut out with the tools in our simple home workshop. When the figure "post" was ready, we painted it with outdoor enamel and put it into place. We fastened ours to the post that had previously held the mail box, then secured the box in place. We took a hint from the owner of the bell boy mail box, and fastened a 6-quart basket to the outstretched arms. We found that this was ideal for holding small parcels, items the children wanted to deliver, and the like.

Common sense tells us it's only coincidence that brings more mail to our house these days—but we like to think that some of the thanks are due to our newly spruced up mail box! ✓

The Country Boy and Girl

Workhorse of the West

by CLARE MARCUS



[C.P.R. Photo.]

*For many years she served the West,
A workhorse with a noble name,
Retired now she's free to rest
And welcome children for a game.*

CAN you guess who she is? If you can't, this story will tell you all about the famous workhorse of the early West.

Have you ever been to Winnipeg in Manitoba and had the chance to play engineer on the old locomotive which stands in front of the Canadian Pacific Railway station? That old engine is the Countess of Dufferin and it has a very interesting history. Maybe you have wondered how the engine got in front of the station.

The Countess of Dufferin was the very first railway engine to reach Canada's central province of Manitoba. In fact, the Countess arrived before the railway tracks were laid and came down the Red River by barge. She was an American engine, only 5 years old, when she began the trip to Canada. First she traveled by rail to Fargo, N.D. There she was loaded aboard barges pulled by a famous Red River steamer, the Selkirk.

Pioneers stopped their work to watch as the little locomotive and tender, with caboose and flat cars, moved down the river on those barges. The Countess was draped with ribbon and flags and her whistle sent out loud shrieks to let everyone know she was coming. In reply, cannon fire boomed from the forts along the way to salute the train. Everyone was glad to know the railway was finally coming to the West.

Lord Dufferin, the governor-general of Canada then, and Lady Dufferin, had been visiting Western Canada but they left Winnipeg before the new train arrived. However, they went to Fisher's Landing near Grand Forks, N.D., to inspect it. There Lady Dufferin gave permission for the locomotive to be named in her honor.

WINNIPEG greeted its first iron horse with wild excitement on October 9, 1877. A public holiday was declared and whistles were blown to mark its arrival.

The riverboat Selkirk, with her heavy cargo, steamed down to St. Boniface, across the river from Win-

nipeg, where a track had been laid to the water's edge. There the train was met by city officials, dressed up in morning coats and black top hats, and a shouting crowd of settlers.

Two days later the Countess was unloaded from the barges and a new chapter began for the West. The little train was small compared to the big, modern trains you see today but it went to work right away, hauling material and men to lay new rail lines. Mile by mile tracks were laid. The

very next year Winnipeg was connected by rail to Emerson on the United States border. A year later railroad tracks reached Winnipeg from the East.

After helping to build railroads, the Countess of Dufferin hauled trainloads of settlers into new farm lands. Then she hauled wheat out. She saw settlements grow and villages spring up in the new country.

In 1897 the Countess was sold to a lumber company in British Columbia and there she was known simply as Betsy. Luckily, after many years' service in the mountains, she was saved from the scrap heap. The Countess was bought back by the railway company and given to the City of Winnipeg.

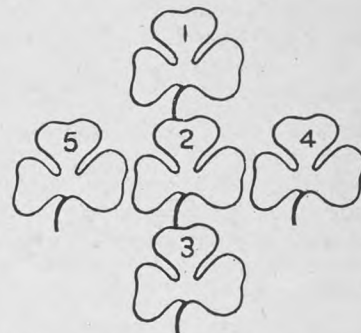
The railway pioneers tell many stories about the Countess. She was a wood-burning engine and men of her early crew said that when she was burning green wood, she took a long time getting anywhere. But when her burners were fed dry wood, she sped down the tracks.

Now she rests in a little park in front of the railway station and children can climb aboard for pretend trips across the plains. It's just at Christmas that the old engine seems to move again. Her worn wheels are strung with little lights, which blink round and round so that they seem to turn. Then it's fun to pretend that the little engine is on her way again. ✓

Shamrock Puzzle

Mary and her brother Billy were cutting out shamrocks for their St. Patrick's Day party. They were going to use them as table decorations. Mary told Billy, "I can put six of these shamrocks in two rows of four each. Can you?"

Billy laughed and said, "It can't be done. Six shamrocks in two rows of four each? Don't be silly."



Mary insisted it could be done, so Billy put on his thinking cap and got to work. It took him a long time but he finally solved the puzzle of how you can put six shamrocks in two rows of four each.

Can you do it?—Marion Ullmark.

Solution: Put five shamrocks like this. Then take number six shamrock and place it right on top of number two shamrock! Two rows of four each! ✓

Impossible Opossum

by DOROTHY S. ANDERSON

ALL the little opossums were on their mother's back except one. "Hurry up!" called Mother Opossum. "You're Impossible!"

He thought, oh dear, that's my name now! How will I ever be able to change it? He clambered down the tree trunk and landed—after three tries—on his mother's back.

"All aboard," she said, creeping off through the tall grass toward the clearing.

"Is there any food yet?" asked Impossible.

"Hardly any in the forest this year," said Mother Opossum sadly.

"Then what are we doing?"

"You're going to learn something important today. You're going to learn to play 'possum."

The brother and sister opossums shook their heads. "Learning's impossible for Impossible."

Impossible's nose quivered with excitement. Here was a chance to prove how wrong his name was.

"End of the line," announced Mother Opossum at the edge of the clearing. The little opossums scurried from her back and formed a circle. They stood at attention and listened to what she said.

"The reason we play 'possum is to trick our enemies. It's like this . . ." Mother Opossum turned on her side, closed her eyes, and lay perfectly still.

"Mother, Mother, what's the matter?" Impossible dashed up and poked her.

"Don't be impossible, Impossible!" she said, standing up and brushing twigs from her fur. "If we lie like that, our enemies won't bother us."

Just then pretty Oriole Bird glided near them. Impossible looked at her, then turned on his side, closed his eyes, and lay perfectly still.

"You're impossible, Impossible!" Mother Opossum shook her head. "Birds aren't our enemies. Don't play 'possum when you see a bird." Then she helped Impossible brush the twigs from his fur.

POOOR Impossible! He wished he could do things correctly. He decided to try very hard.

Oriole Bird spoke prettily, though what she said was sad. "It's terrible this year, isn't it? There just isn't enough food in the forest."

"Quite terrible," agreed all the opossums. Except Impossible. He was looking into the sky at a very large bird. It didn't flutter its wings at all and didn't have a cheery warble like Oriole Bird.

Oriole Bird suddenly disappeared. Impossible heard his mother and brothers and sisters scurrying at something. Then he heard nothing from them at all. He was still staring into the sky. He felt very much like playing 'possum. But, instead, he shook

his head and shook his tail and acted as alive as he could. He wasn't going to play 'possum for birds and be called Impossible!

The big bird roared, then landed with a giant thud next to him.

Something opened in the side of the bird, and out stepped two animals walking on two legs. Their voices sounded kind. "Good thing we saw him not playing 'possum. We wouldn't have noticed all these other opossums lying still the way they are."

"Yes," said the other 2-legged animal, "good thing he was standing, so we knew where to find the opossums to give them this food."

Then they scattered opossum delicacies about the clearing and returned to the big bird, which flew off.

Opossums popped up all over the place, stared at the food, then stared happily at Impossible.

Mother Opossum said, "You are quite a possible opossum."

And they called him Possie Possum after that. ✓

Twenty Downy Ducklings

*When twenty downy ducklings
Came out of twenty eggs,
And soon began to waddle
On forty yellow legs,
Wee Mary Beth was happy,
Then somehow felt a lack,
And quickly asked her daddy
When will they start to quack?*

—F. ELEANOR NICHOLS.

What's Happening



David Adams, who has been appointed western director of field services for the Meat Packers Council of Canada. An O.A.C. graduate, he has 11 years of experience in livestock fieldwork.

MARITIMES CONTINUE HOG QUALITY LEAD

A Canada Department of Agriculture report states that more than 8.5 million hogs were graded in Canada last year. This was close to 2.1 million more than were graded in 1958, and represented the second highest number in history.

On the national scale, 29.5 per cent were Grade A, an increase of nearly 1 per cent over 1958, and 48.3 per cent were Grade B₁, a rise of 7 per cent from the previous year.

Atlantic provinces continue to be front runners in quality. P.E.I. boasted 53.3 per cent A grades; N.S. 48 per cent; and N.B. 45.2 per cent. Alberta remained lowest in quality, with only 22.3 per cent Grade A and 13.8 per cent Grade C. ✓

TURKEY PRICE SUPPORT

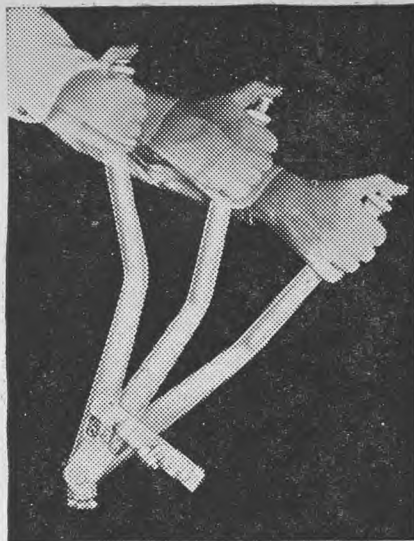
The Agricultural Stabilization Board has announced that offer-to-purchase type of price support program on turkeys, similar to the one in effect in 1959, will be continued in 1960. However, the support level has been lowered from 25 to 20 cents per lb. The Board will offer to purchase Live No. 1 turkeys weighing at least 10 lb. but under 20 lb., at 20 cents per lb., basis delivery Toronto, with appropriate differentials for other weights, grades and principal markets throughout Canada. The 20-cent support price is about 54 per cent of the 10-year average base price of 37 cents. ✓

WOOL PRICE SUPPORT

The Agricultural Stabilization Board has announced that a deficiency payment of 21 cents per pound will be paid on the 1959 wool clip. Estimates indicate that last year's production was slightly higher than the 1958 wool clip of 5,755,556 lb. If so, it will be the second consecutive year that Canadian wool production increased.

The deficiency payment is calculated as the difference between the stabilization price of 60 cents a pound, and the average f.o.b. price Toronto for the basic grades Western Range Choice half staple and Eastern Domestic quarter blood staple combined,

Wheat Farming with "Big-Stick" Command



BIG NEW D-17 Diesel*

Wheat growers now can have all the advantages of Allis-Chalmers power in this new tractor engineered specially for big wheat farming. Here is speed to rush spring work . . . power and weight to pull big implements with heavy-duty swinging drawbar . . . big tires for traction and flotation . . . and wide, full fenders. Comfortable seat and platform make it a pleasure to drive.

TRACTION BOOSTER system saves up to 25% on fuel. It reduces wheel slippage, increases work capacity with such tools as Allis-Chalmers chisel plows, one-way discs, plows and disc harrows.

And, here is something of real importance to a

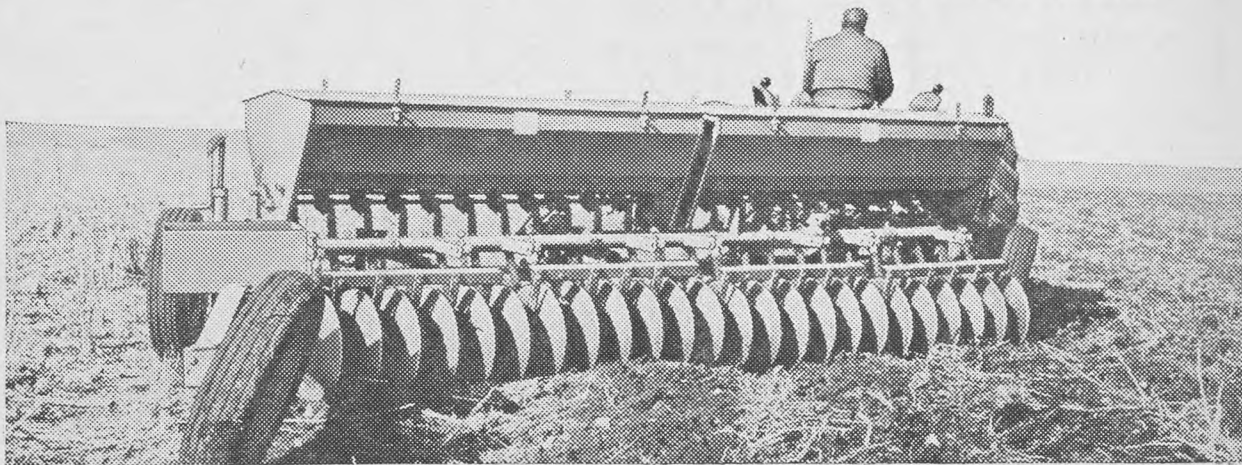
wheat farmer . . . the first tractor for the wheat belt that takes front- or rear-mounted cultivators for row crops.

Power Director gives you better control of speed and power. Shift on-the-go into high or low range—8 speeds in all. High range provides over 46% more speed . . . low range 42% more pull power.

Plan now for new wheat farming economy . . . test drive this new kind of power soon.

ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION,
CALGARY • EDMONTON • REGINA • SASKATOON
ST. HYACINTHE • TORONTO • WINNIPEG

*Also available with gasoline or LP gas engine.



Coming in time for spring seeding, this new Allis-Chalmers Discer-Drill has features that will put seed in the ground faster and more accurately, with important savings in time and tractor fuel. See the Allis-Chalmers dealer in your area, or write to your nearest Allis-Chalmers office.

TRACTION BOOSTER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.

ALLIS-CHALMERS



Pick the Seed Protectant you prefer!



PURADRIN * - PURASEED *

**POWDER
OR
LIQUID**



GALLODUAL * - GALLOTOX *

HEPTADRIN

FREE APPLICATOR ATTACHED TO EACH BOTTLE!

Users of Niagara Brand's Puraseed (for control of smut, root rot and seedling blight) and dual-purpose Puradrin now have a choice. Niagara Brand offers its new liquid seed protectants: Gallotox, dual-purpose Gallodual and Heptadrin . . . new high concentrate wireworm killer.

*These liquids retain all the advantages of
Niagara Brand's powders.*

- **SAFER** They work effectively without harmful mercury fumes, and remain effective even at colder temperatures.
- **FASTER** They work immediately. You can store or — seed 10 minutes after treating!
- **EASIER** The **FREE** applicator attached to each bottle drips the liquid into your seed as it enters a grain auger.

*Registered trade marks of Gallohur Chemicals (Canada) Ltd.

Write for **FREE** Booklet: "A farmer's guide to proper seed treating practices."

take your pick—
POWDER or LIQUID...
just be sure it's

Niagara

NIAGARA BRAND CHEMICALS
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

For Each Member of the Family . . .

The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.

What's Happening



[Jim Rose photos]

At the recent annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada in Toronto this group of breeders received certificates of Superior Production in recognition of championship Holstein records made in their herds. (l. to r.) G. McKay, who received a certificate on behalf of R. W. Bridge, Dewdney, B.C.; Wm. Stone, Blackwater, Ont.; R. H. Hastings, Holstein-Friesian World, Lacona, who made presentations; B. McCague, Alliston; R. Jibb, Cold Springs, Ont.

which amounted to 39 cents. No deficiency payment will be made on total deliveries of less than 20 pounds of eligible wool from any one producer. Cheques are to be issued as quickly as administrative details can be handled. ✓

BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROCEEDS

Under Canada's national brucellosis eradication program, just a little more than 1 per cent of cattle listed have been found to be reactors, according to the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The Department also reports that 30 new areas have qualified as brucellosis certified areas since last November, bringing the total to date to 89. The 89 certified areas are located as follows: P.E.I. 3; N.S. 12; N.B. 11; Que. 8; Ont. 17; Man. 7; Sask. 26; B.C. 4; and the Yukon 1.

Another 362 areas have been accepted and testing is being carried out in 118 of them. At present, about 2,950,000 cattle are being dealt with under the program. Canada's total cattle population is about 11 million.

Department officials, in making the release, explain that the eradication program gains momentum during the winter when cattle are stabled, and moves at a slower pace during the summer when cattle are on pasture. For an area to qualify for certification, not more than 1 per cent of all cattle, and not more than 5 per cent of all herds can be infected with the disease. ✓

GLEN OATS NOT FOR MANITOBA

Manitoba farmers have been warned by Department of Agriculture officials that they may be buying certified oat seed at unreasonably high prices, if they are buying the Glen variety. Registered seed of Glen oats is being sold in Ontario at \$1.75 per bu. Shipping charges from Ontario to Winnipeg are about \$1.25 per bu. The release also emphasizes that Manitoba agronomists have not recommended the Glen variety for the province because it is susceptible to smut, is less rust resistant than Rodney or Garry varieties, and tends to lodge easily. ✓



Five prominent Ayrshire herds in Ontario qualified for the Superior Breeder Award which is given in recognition of breeding outstanding Ayrshire cattle. The certificates were presented to the following breeders at the Ayrshire Breeders Association recent annual meeting. (l. to r.) front row: A. Gushart, Hamilton; M. Green, Brantford; and D. Cuning, Lancaster. Back row: R. Stansell, Aylmer; and R. Hyde, Dundas. Similar awards went to P.E.I. herds of A. MacRae and Sons, and A. B. and F. T. MacRae, Charlottetown.

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

(Continued from page 11)

of travel, year round movement rather than heavy concentration in the fall months, and general improvements in operating techniques have offset much of the cost increase."

The Federation maintained that evidence that the rates were realistic is obtained from the recent action of the railways in introducing agreed charges close to the Crow's Nest rate.

"Surely," the brief asks, "the railways would not enter into agreed charge contracts for the specific purpose of obtaining themselves traffic on which costs would exceed revenues."

The Federation strongly opposed any suggestion that the grain rates be taken out of the hands of Parliament and placed under the Board of Transport Commissioners.

In referring to livestock and livestock products, the brief asked that the Transportation Commission "take care to see that the railways are not allowed to destroy truck competition either by buying it up, or by securing regulatory legislation designed to hamper its full competitive potential."

The brief emphasized that there is growing public dissatisfaction with the apparent lack of effort to eliminate wasteful and inefficient practices in the use of labor and equipment by the railways. It also suggests a study be made toward eliminating the wasteful duplication and competition between the major rail lines, and possibly carried far enough to determine the advantages if both railway lines were operated by the Federal Government.

The Manitoba Farmers' Union stressed that farm people in the province will not agree there is justification for emphasizing costs of grain transportation, and thereby obscuring the overall problem of the western people. As far as the MFU is concerned, the cost of freight on grain is only one portion of the total freight bill each year, and the continuous increases which have been granted to the railroads have become a major share of operating costs on the Prairies.

"We lack the strong water and highway competitive facilities. Thus, flat percentage increases across the board, granted the railways in recent years, have tended increasingly to become a device for raising rates in the West, but not in the East. Agreed charges play a major role in holding down costs in the East."

The MFU stated that all railway rate problems should be scrutinized thoroughly—particularly those concerning passenger service, agreed charges, branch line traffic, rail-labor cost studies, and assets and earnings from non-rail operations.

In conclusion the MFU made these two points:

1. It strongly opposed the attempt on the part of the railways to undermine the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, since no one to date has proven that the rates under the Agreement are unprofitable. Unprofitable branch lines are the main argument in the railways' request for subsidies on grain handling. The brief suggested the Commission should determine which branch lines are profitable and which are not.

Those that are unprofitable could then be divided into (a) necessary lines in the public interest and (b) unnecessary lines. The Government would then pay a sum of money to keep up the lines necessary in the public interest. This would cover various branch lines from coast to coast and would be a direct payment to railroads regardless of what type of commodities were carried.

2. When the CPR requests a subsidy, it is then time that Canada took a close look at the feasibility of nationalizing the Company. ✓

OPENING MEMBERSHIP TO COMMODITY GROUPS

The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture has announced its intention to open its membership to commodity groups. The MFA board, after considering the question for 2 years, decided that this form of organization represents modern thinking and a realistic approach to farm problems.

By opening membership to commodity groups, the MFA is keeping in line with its overall policy of presenting a united voice for agriculture—a voice which is mindful of special interests, but has also consideration for the industry's overall problems.

The Federation hopes that by uniting the commodity groups, it will help provide Manitoba agriculture with the machinery for the formation and promotion of unified policies on a provincial level. It will also satisfactorily meet changed social and economic conditions which exist, provide producers of special commodities with some central co-ordination, savings in office facilities, and provide a link between Manitoba and other farmers throughout Canada and the world. ✓

LETTERS

(Continued from page 5)

use for butter. Will that be a good thing for the farmer?

I hope you understand what I'm driving at. I am not a writer, but I feel it is a shame that people have to go without butter to say nothing of the millions that the margarine people make.

L. F. KILEYS,
Victoria, B.C.

Farm Opinion on the CBC

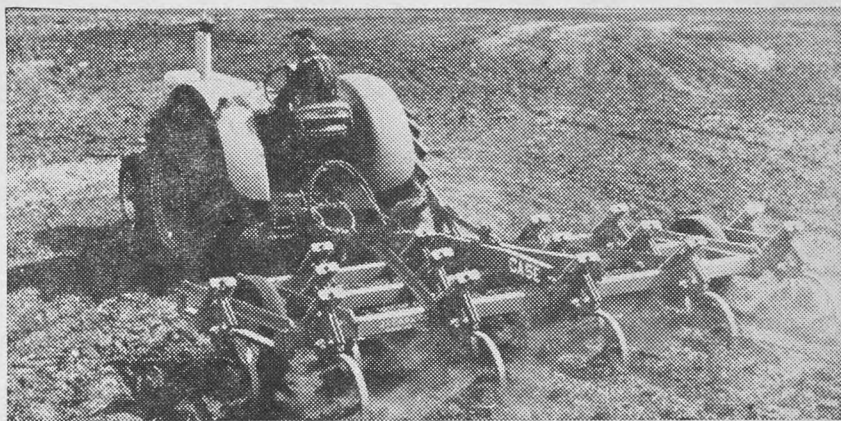
Having been a reader of your magazine for more years than I can remember . . . I would like to compliment you and your staff on a very good, interesting and informative publication.

I noted with satisfaction and appreciation the stand you took re the CBC fracas. Many of us in this neck of the woods were and are definitely alarmed at the pressures being applied by selfish interests, and are fully aware of the dangers and implications. and the loss it would be to society, should the CBC be absorbed by private interests, or at least reduced to a more or less worthless organization.

Thought you might be interested in the enclosed resolution which was passed unanimously at our annual meeting. It indicates very clearly the

TERRIFIC TILLAGE TEAM!

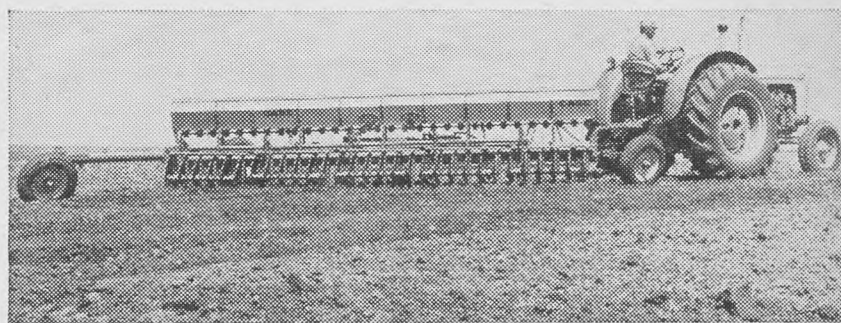
NEW CASE HEAVY-DUTY CHISEL PLOW



NEW CASE CHISEL PLOW—BEATS SOIL EROSION—MOISTURE LOSS—INSURES HIGHER YIELDS.

Surface cultivates or deep-tills to 14 inches. Comes in 10' and 13' sizes with 2' extensions. Works big fields fast . . . takes hard, stony ground in its stride. Exclusive, self-resetting spring trip clamps give you 15-inch clearance over large obstructions. Its unique back and side rollup action ends the expense of replacing broken teeth. See your CASE dealer for complete details.

NEW CASE WIDE, ONE-WAY DISK-HARROW



NEW CASE ONE-WAY DISK-HARROW—DISKS AND SEEDS IN ONE FAST OPERATION!

Comes in 12' and 15' sizes. Flexible 3½' gangs follow uneven ground, sow at uniform depth, pull easily with anti-friction bearings. Heavy, overhead box frame gives unusual strength and clearance. Seeder box has famous CASE Seedmaster cup for accurate, uniform seeding. Turns right or left easily; narrows down to 10' for fast, safe transport. Hydraulic or mechanical control. Get full details from your CASE dealer now!



WILD OAT KILLER FULLY APPROVED FOR USE IN FLAX

Results in Demonstration
Plots on Prairie Farms
Win N.W.C. Action

Monsanto Avadex* Wild Oat Killer is the only chemical fully approved by the National Weed Committee for use in flax. It is also approved for trial use in barley, rapeseed, sunflower and sugar beets.

Avadex is a pre-emergence herbicide that is applied and incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of the soil before the crop is planted. It knocks out wild oats as they germinate and stays on the job throughout the early season period when wild oats are most actively germinating. Because Avadex is effective over a period of time, there is no problem with critical timing to spray wild oats at a certain stage of growth in order to get good control.

90% to 95% Control

In test after test on flax, control of wild oats ran in the range of 90% to 95% with no damage to the crop. The tests covered more than 190 acres of demonstration plots on farms in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and in experimental plots at ten Canadian universities and experimental farms. Yields in treated fields consistently ran 5 to 15 bushels ahead of untreated areas.

On a test farm at Lilyfield, Manitoba, for example, flax yields ran 6.4 bushels per acre in untreated fields and 15.4 bushels in treated plots. At a conservative price of \$3.00 per bushel for flax, this increase represents a \$5.00 to \$6.00 return for every dollar invested in Avadex. And such results are typical. On 10 acres of summer-fallow land planted to Norland flax on the farm of Forrest Hetland, Naicam, Saskatchewan, Avadex, applied at rates of 1½ to 3 pounds per acre with one incorporation, gave 95% to 98% control of wild oats. Said Mr. Hetland, "at the 1½ pound rate and above, it was remarkable the control we got. The untreated check strips won't yield five bushels to the acre. The strips that we did spray with Avadex could go to 12 or 15 bushels an acre."

Seedlings Die As They Sprout

Avadex is applied as a spray before seeding and is incorporated into the top three inches of soil by disking the same day as spraying. Wild oat seedlings die as they sprout, while the cash crop emerges unharmed.

Opportunities for Profit

Effective wild oat control helps the grower improve his yields in two ways: First, the crop develops better without competition from wild oats for sunlight, moisture and soil nutrients; Second, the grower can go to early plantings of late-maturing, high-yielding crop varieties. Delayed seeding as a wild oat control measure—never very satisfactory—is now a thing of the past.

During its December meeting, the Western Section of Canada's National Weed Committee officially recommended Monsanto Avadex for control of wild oats in flax and for trial use in barley, rapeseed, sunflower and sugar beets. It is registered by the Canadian government for sale in Canada and will be commercially available for the first time during the 1960 growing season.

Avadex is a product of Monsanto and will be distributed by two of Canada's leading farm organizations: Green Cross Products and The National Grain Company, Limited.

*Trademark of Monsanto Chemical Company

feeling of those that take an interest in things. Sorry to say they are too few in numbers.

J. B. PARKES,
Cartwright, Man.

Cartwright Elevator Association Resolution

There appears to be considerable controversy and misunderstanding lately over the CBC—its function and its place in our Canadian society.

We, the Cartwright Co-operative Elevator Association, wish to make the following comments in this connection:

1. We wish to commend the CBC for the high standard of its radio and TV programs.
2. We believe that CBC radio and TV is a very great force that can be used for national unity.
3. We believe that services of a national nature carried on by the CBC radio and TV, in providing programs for agriculture, news, commentaries, debates, parliamentary proceedings and many other programs designed to inform Canadians from coast to coast, are excellent.
4. We also commend the practice of airing opinion programs—without fear of disclosing truths and facts—as ideal instruments in aiding citizens to think and make decisions.
5. While we recognize that all programs cannot suit all people across Canada at the same time, we commend the program committee for the variety carried by CBC radio and TV.
6. We do commend the Government of Canada for making the necessary funds available to provide its citizens with broad coverage and thought-provoking information.

Because the CBC is a public service, citizens feel much more free to criticize its planning and its operations. This is the right of all free citizens and we defend this right.

However, we are greatly alarmed with the increased sniping at the CBC by some private groups—the main objects of which appears to be any or all of the following:

1. To draw public attention away from their own selfish intentions by directing attention and criticism toward the CBC.
2. To take over or erect area stations for private profit.
3. To wean away from CBC any program with income advantages.

We as members of the Cartwright Elevator Association want to express our concern—knowing that TV and radio on a purely commercial basis must of necessity be lower in quality—that air time will be used for gimmicks and contests to gain local attention, and that control over the information media will gradually pass from the public to the few groups—concerned only with private profit.

We maintain this does not serve the needs of Canada—does not tend to create broad understanding among the many ethnic and language groups.

We feel the present method of financing CBC is quite in order—that the CBC, within reason, is doing a commendable work, and we would ask the Government of Canada to maintain or increase, if necessary, its financial support toward the CBC to aid national unity and understanding.



Hi Folks:

Last time I was in the city my cooling system hose sprung a leak so I drove into a garage to get a new one. Well sir, as soon as I came near that door it opened up as slick as you please without any help from anybody. And it's a darn good thing it had sense enough to do that too, as I found out later.

Inside, it was like a scene at Gander Airport. Up in a glass control tower, a girl was talking into a microphone directing cars to this or that repair bay, where eager-looking mechanics waited to pounce on 'em. Once they got hold of a car, though, they'd open up the hood, or take a wheel off and then disappear for the morning.

The place was just packed with unemployed employees who stood around in groups talking to one another. But one thing nice about them, they all seemed to be happy and well adjusted. Except for a fidgety little group in street clothes, that is, who turned out to be waiting customers.

I figured my job would take about 10 minutes, which goes to show how much I know about big city garages.

After a sort of cooling off period, along came a fellow in a white smock to ask me what my trouble was. As I explained, his face got graver and graver.

"We might be able to fix you up,"

he said doubtfully. "I'll check the stockroom."

I never set eyes on him again. About 20 minutes later, though, a fella in overalls appeared and began to stare at my engine moodily. Just as he was starting to gingerly poke the rotted piece of hose with a screwdriver, the loudspeaker bellowed that he was wanted on the telephone.

While I was pacing up and down waiting, I noticed one tire looked a bit flat, so I stopped a fella who was commuting from one discussion group to another.

"You got a tire gauge?" I asked politely.

He looked at me in a shocked sort of way as if I'd just punched a Salvation Army lady.

"You'll have to see the mechanic who's working on your car," he said reproachfully.

I looked up, and sure enough, my man had returned. This time he had a piece of new hose in his hand which he kept waving back and forth as if it was a magic wand that'd make the whole nasty problem disappear.

Before I could get to him, though, he disappeared again. In fact, everybody was disappearing through a doorway as fast as they could go. I buttonholed another white smocker as he hurried by.

"Coffee time," he told me.

"I guess we can be glad we aren't paying this outfit's wages," I remarked to another waiting customer.

"What makes you think we aren't," he said sourly.

When I got my bill I saw that he knew what he was talking about.

Sincerely,

PETE WILLIAMS.

THE TILLERS

by JIM ZILVERBERG

